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JOURNAL

CALLED SESSION OF

THE

SECOND REGULAR ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

STATE OF ALABAMA,

AT THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

COMMENCING ON THE 27TH OCTOBER AND THE SECOND MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1862.

WITH AN INDEX,
Prepared by the Secretary of State.

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JOURNAL.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, October 27, 1862.

Be it remembered that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1862, John Gill Shorter, Governor of the State of Alabama, issued his proclamation in the words and figures following, to-wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Alabama.

By virtue of the powers vested in the Executive, by the Constitution of the State of Alabama, I, John Gill Shorter, Governor of said State, deeming the present an extraordinary occasion, do issue this my proclamation, directing that the two Houses of the General Assembly of said State, convene in the State capital, at Montgomery, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of this present month of October.

In testimony whereof, I, John Gill Shorter, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this the 6th day of October, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the Confederate States the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER.

By the Governor.

P. H. BRITTAN, Secretary of State.

Pursuant whereto, on this the 27th day of October, 1862, at the hour of 12 M., Mr. Speaker Crenshaw called the House to order.

On a call of the roll, the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Speaker, Ashley, Benners, Bozeman, Brasher, Brindley, Brooks, Burnett, Butler, Calhoun, Carter, Caruth, Cobb, Coleman, Creech, Davis, Ellis, Foreman, Foster, Gravelee, Griffin, Herron, E. M., Horn, Judkins, Langdon,

Lawler, Lee, Lewis, Liddell, Little, W. W., Little, B. B., Logan, Lynch, Mabry, Malone, Martin, Wm. B., Martin, Alburto, Mason, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, McClelen, S. D., Neal, Ott, Parke, Parker, Parish, Posey, Pratt, Rainer, Reynolds, Rives, Slade, Smith, Snodgrass, Starke, Thompson, Benj., Walden, Walthall, West, Wilkerson and Wolff.

Mr. Neal offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the clerk inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present, and the House is ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. T. P. Lewis, representative elect from the county of Tuscaloosa, and James R. Jones, representative elect from the county of Marengo, appeared within the hall of the House, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Lawler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Speaker revise the standing committees of the House.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution, which was lost:

Resolved, That the members of this House shall occupy the same seats occupied by them at the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution which, on a motion of Mr. Starke, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the seats in this House be distributed by lot as follows: the name of each member shall be deposited in a hat and drawn out by the clerk, and as each name is drawn, the party so drawn shall select his seat.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the rules by which this House was governed at its last session, be adopted for its government during the present session.

Mr. Ashley offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That editors and reporters of newspapers be permitted to occupy seats within the hall of the House during the present session of the General Assembly.

The House being informed that no quorum of the Senate was present, on motion of Mr. W. B. Martin, adjourned till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

There being no quorum of the Senate present, the House on motion of Mr. Mabry, adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY, October 28, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Screws, their Assistant Secretary, informing the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and that the Senate had organized by the appointment of Hon. T. L. Toulmin, President *pro tem*, and Benj. F. Porter, Secretary *pro tem*.

Also, that the Senate had appointed Messrs. Rice, Calhoun and Jemison, a committee on the part of the Senate to act with a like committee on the part of the House, to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the two Houses are now ready to receive any communication he may have to lay before them. The House concurred in said resolutions, Messrs. Ashley, Mabry and Slade, constitute the committee on the part of the House.

The following message from the Governor was received by Mr. Taylor, his private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, October 27th, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Entertaining the opinion that the legislation required by the condition of the country cannot be completed within the time limited for your regular Session, and impressed with the necessity of speedy action upon matters of vital importance, I have deemed it proper to convene the two Houses in an extraordinary session. During its continuance, I invite your consideration to the grave subjects herein submitted, reserving comment upon other and ordinary legislative affairs for my communication to the General Assembly, when your regular Annual Meeting shall occur.

To-day, as on the day of your adjournment, the State of Alabama is untrodden by the unscrupulous foe who has waged against the Confederate States the most unjust and cruel war known in the annals of history. Such, unfortunately, has not been the condition of the State during your

entire recess. The disasters which, in the early spring, befell the Confederate armies in Kentucky and Tennessee, followed by their retreat through North Alabama upon the line of defense at Corinth, opened the way for the advance of the enemy into the valley counties upon the Tennessee river. And wherever he dared to venture, spoliation of property, larceny of slaves, burning of dwellings, and incarceration of peaceful and unarmed citizens have marked his progress. Having furnished to the Confederate army all the munitions of war then available within the State, it was an occasion of profound mortification to realize the fact that without adequate means of defense our people were compelled to tolerate the presence of the enemy upon their own soil, and suffer the untold horrors of submission to his foul domination. During his sojourn, he was perpetually intimidated, harrassed and weakened by the brave and heroic bands of State partisan companies, who, with limited numbers and resources, hung upon his lines and checked more extended operations. And when, finally, forced by the strategic movements of the Confederate columns to evacuate, Alabama troops were precipitated upon his rear, they captured his outposts and drove him beyond the borders of the State.

It is with just pride I announce to the General Assembly that, with few exceptions, our fellow-citizens, who were resident within the lines of the enemy, remained firmly attached to their beloved State, and the cause of the Confederacy. The lofty patriotism, the heroic courage, and the unbending virtue exhibited by the many, which neither the temptations of avarice could seduce, nor the presence of military and despotic power subdue, are worthy of the highest commendation.

It is difficult for those who have enjoyed exemption from the ravages of war, to realize the condition of communities overrun and trampled by an infuriated foe. All reasonable and charitable allowances should be indulged in favor of the loyalty of a people thus unfortunately circumstanced.—There is a wide difference between a base betrayal of country, evinced in the voluntary and open espousal of the enemy's flag, and that weakness, occasioned by ignorance, or want of manly resolution, or love of ease, which leads to indiscretion if not serious error. Hence, hasty judgments should not be pronounced upon the reported conduct of any who may have been subject to the cruel exactions of the enemy. Treason to the sacred cause of the Confederacy, upon

the success of which depends all we esteem most dear in this life, should be hunted down and visited with condign punishment, but to the true-hearted, loyal citizen, who, in the extremity of fear, or under misguided views, may have faltered in duty or committed acts of even questionable propriety, short of violations of positive law, a generous forgiveness should be extended. Now, that the State is relieved from the presence of the foe, let not her people waste their time in fruitless complaints as to the past, which can never be recalled, but with united purpose and firm resolve, let them prepare for extreme resistance to that augmented force, with which he threatens to return and carry desolation and ruin to every home.

The retreat of the Confederate army upon Corinth was followed by the abandonment of Pensacola, and the withdrawal of all the land forces from the vicinity of Mobile. The fleets of the enemy were then hovering upon our coast, and threatening an immediate attack, which, in our then exposed and weakened condition, promised almost certain success. Without an organized militia throughout the State, and without public arms, a call was made for ninety-day armed volunteers from the counties bordering the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. In ready response to this call, many companies rushed to Mobile, where, with the brigade of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Butler, embracing the militia of Mobile county, which had by special orders been previously prepared for the field, they were, by arrangement with the President, mustered into the Confederate service. The presence of these troops, with the gradual additions from the Confederate army, and the construction of permanent defenses, restored confidence, and gave assurance that if the enemy dared an attack, he would be gallantly met, if not defeated.

STATE DEFENSES.

But while, to-day, Alabama may congratulate herself upon her present exemption from invasion, and while the people of the Confederate States should utter thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the signal victories with which He has crowned their arms, we are admonished by the disasters of the past, not to indulge hopes of future security, so long as there remain unaccomplished any means of defense within the power of the State to complete.

The enemy, while his vast columns have been successively beaten and overwhelmed by the impetuous valor of our ar-

mies in the field, has been diligently at work in his dock-yards and arsenals, preparing his iron clad fleets to assail our seaport city, and ascend our rivers during the high tides of the coming winter and spring. You do not expect me to state the locality, extent and condition of those defenses which have been already constructed, or those in progress, the efficiency of which the enemy may soon dare to test, or those projected for the further security of North and South Alabama. It will be sufficient, I trust, to advise you, that there are means for defense which may be strengthened and increased by your timely interposition, and the co-operation of the State with the Confederate government. That government having assumed, as was its duty, the management and direction of the war, Alabama, cheerfully and trustingly committed to it the resources of men and means available for her own defense: and her destiny being irrevocably fixed with that of her sister Confederate States, she will respond, to the last, to every requisition which may be made upon her for the maintenance of the common cause. And, to the Confederate government, she has now the right to look, for the protection of her own people; but to enable the military authorities of the Confederate States to accomplish important works of defense within the State, the slave labor of the State is imperatively demanded. It must be had, whenever required, to such extent as may be called for, and should be promptly furnished, regardless of personal interest or convenience. Experience has shown that there is a necessity for some well regulated plan, sanctioned and enforced by such provisions of law as shall enable the State authorities to command this labor, in any emergency which may arise. The enemy is, even now, threatening an attack upon Mobile, and the loss of that city will expose to peril the whole interior of the State. He still holds possession of the lower Tennessee, and if unchecked will, doubtless, repeat his raids into North Alabama. Apalachicola may be occupied by him at will, and, from that station, he may attempt the ascent of the Chattahoochee river. While, from the very necessity of the case, the State is dependent upon the Confederate government, which holds a monopoly of all the iron establishments in the Confederacy, for heavy armament and other munitions of war, yet the labor required for the construction of fortifications and other means of defense for our bays and rivers, can be obtained only from the people of the State. Your careful consideration is invited to this subject, and I earnestly recommend the adoption, at an early day, of

such legislation as shall enable the State authorities to control the slave labor of the State, for the purposes herein mentioned; and I recommend that ample appropriations from the treasury be made to cover liabilities which may be incurred thereby, and all other outlays which may be deemed needful for the better protection and security of the State.

SALT.

The scarcity of Salt, and the enormous prices heartless speculators are demanding for this article of prime necessity, call for the immediate interposition of the general assembly. Viewing the legislation had at your last session from the present stand-point, it will be seen how far short it came of making the needful provision for the present emergency.—Comparatively unknown to you and the people in the immediate vicinity, as were the Salt deposits of the State, the innumerable difficulties and drawbacks in the way of making Salt—even in limited quantities—and the vast deficiency then existing in the State, it could not have been reasonably expected that your action would anticipate and provide for the present destitution. With that wise forecast and prudence which characterized his administration, my predecessor in the Executive office, in the absence of legislative direction, and without any special appropriation for that purpose, devoted a portion of the military fund, at his disposal, to the purchase of a quantity of salt for the people of the State. The wisdom of this action on his part was fully shown in the distribution and sale of salt for many months, whereby the people were supplied at such reasonable rates as were intended to cover the cost and charges paid by the State. Much of the salt was purchased beyond the limits of the State, and with many hindrances, delays and waste in transportation, was conveyed to the most convenient places of deposit and sale within the State. As the supply gradually diminished and approached exhaustion, it was more extensively distributed by shipments to remote sections and counties, and by sales in limited measure, in order to meet, as far as possible, the necessities of the people, and especially the families of soldiers absent in the army. While the State was thus enabled to furnish salt to the people, speculators and extortioners had none for sale, but so soon as the State supply was exhausted, they began to drag it from their hidden depositories, and advanced the price to the enormous figures now demanded. The proceeds from the sales made

by the State, have been returned to the treasury by the several agents who had the matter in charge, and I have directed a full account of all purchases and sales to be prepared for your examination.

Under the acts of the last session, directing a lease of the salt reservations of the State, the lower reservation was leased to John P. Figh & Co., to whom I advanced six thousand dollars to aid in constructing their furnaces and other necessary works. At the date of the lease, the wells were inundated by the overflow of the Tombigbee river, the high waters of which, for several months thereafter, continued to obstruct operations. The lessees, however, with commendable energy, and in the face of difficulties unforseen, erected their furnaces and other improvements, and finally commenced the manufacture of salt. The low price at which they were compelled to sell, under their contract with the State, drew many purchasers to their works, and this number proving to be far beyond their ability to supply, and, (situated as their works were, in a remote and isolated locality,) becoming an absolute hindrance in their way, I proposed to make to them an additional advance of four thousand dollars, as authorised by the law, on condition that they should make, after the first day of April last, one hundred bushels of salt per day, and allow the State to purchase all the surplus salt, after filling prior contracts and paying for provisions and other incidental expenses, which proposition they accepted. The salt thus secured, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, at the works, has been reserved for sale to county commissioners only, at cost and charges, to be by them distributed, gratuitously, in their several counties, to the indigent families of volunteers in the Confederate army. Agents have been appointed at Mobile, Demopolis, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Talladega, Montgomery and Eufaula, and instructions given for the receipt and prompt delivery of the salt to the counties convenient to their localities, lists of which have been furnished to the agents respectively. Not one bushel of this salt received from Figh & Co. has been sold by any agent of the State, except upon an order from county commissioners, for distribution as herein directed. Such a disposition of it was deemed most appropriate, because the quantity to be realized was wholly insufficient for a general supply, and because the indigent families of volunteers in the army were sustained by a common tax upon the State, and should be, certainly,

provided for while their protectors were far away fighting the battles of our country.

Copies of the contracts made with Figh & Co., and of their bonds, executed under the provisions of the law, are herewith submitted.

Seeing that the yield of Figh & Co would be so inadequate to the demand, and not being able to find other parties who would accept leases upon the terms embraced in the act, I determined to establish works upon State account. To accomplish this object, I appointed A. G. McGehee, of Lowndes county, Salt Commissioner, who, after visiting the works in Virginia to obtain needful information in the premises, repaired to the salt region of the State, and commenced, by boring and experimental observations, to test the capacity of the region for a supply of water. Although the results attained were not fully satisfactory, he was directed to proceed at once to contract for the erection of furnaces, buildings, and the necessary machinery, to hire laborers, and to purchase wagons and teams, and provision-stuffs, for an energetic prosecution of the enterprise. Innumerable obstacles had to be met and overcome at every step. There was a scarcity of every material required, and extravagant charges were demanded. Transportation at times was impossible to obtain, and, on account of the reputed sickliness of the locality, the owners of slaves were reluctant to hire them at the works, even with the promise of salt in return for their labor. But amid all the difficulties by which he was surrounded, the Commissioner has finally succeeded in establishing works which promise a yield of several hundred bushels per day. They are located above overflow from the river, on the upper reservation, and it is to be hoped, may be successfully conducted throughout the year. The result thus attained justifies further improvements, and the Commissioner is directed to construct them with all possible dispatch. The amount of compensation to be allowed him for his valuable services, and the extent of authority as to further operations, are submitted for your determination.

Besides the two State reservations, there are many furnaces erected upon lands belonging to citizens, where salt is being successfully made. The daily aggregate production at all the works in the two counties of Clarke and Washington, is reported at over two thousand bushels.

The State reservations were thrown open to all the citizens of the State by circular letter from the Executive, dated on the 30th day of June last, and they were invited and urged

to go and make salt for their own family consumption. Many have already done so, and many others are now engaged in the business. All were interdicted from selling the salt thus made, without making a contract of lease with the State, but there is good reason to believe that parties have, in some instances, clandestinely violated this injunction.

The object of the State not being to speculate upon itself, but to furnish salt at actual cost to consumers, the Commissioner is directed to fix the price accordingly. This cannot be done correctly, until all the expenses of continued operations are ascertained, but it is believed that the salt cannot be delivered at the works for less than two dollars per bushel of fifty pounds. If this be so, I recommend such a modification by the General Assembly, of the price fixed by the lease of Figh & Co., as will enable them to realize a reasonable profit upon their investments, and induce on their part larger expenditures and a greater yield. Parties at private works are reported to be charging from fifteen to twenty dollars per bushel. This, if true, is a criminal extortion, and demands your severest condemnation.

The sale of salt within the State, with a view to shipment beyond its limits, was prohibited by an act of the General Assembly adopted at its last session. This act also prohibited the export of salt, without the consent of the Governor. The provisions of this law I caused to be notified, by publication at all the salt works on the Tombigbee. But citizens of other States were also notified that they would be permitted to manufacture salt, for their own family use, at any of the works—except those on the State reservations—upon such terms as they could obtain, and ship it to their homes beyond the State. Some are availing themselves of this license, and I recommend that, to the extent of the license thus given, they may be permitted to operate. United as are these Conferate States, in a common destiny, and mutually dependent, as they are, upon each other, I trust that the General Assembly of Alabama will concur in the expediency and propriety of inviting the citizens of other States to the salt supply which they may obtain within our limits, by devoting their own labor and capital to its development.

The question of salt supply is one of such vast importance, and the necessity of ascertaining full and reliable data upon which to predicate your legislative action, is so urgent, that I earnestly recommend the appointment of a joint commission, empowered to visit the salt lands of the State, and make all necessary examination as to their capacity for sup-

ply of water, and into the kind and extent of improvements erected and needed, as well as into the conduct of parties engaged in the business of salt making on State or private lands. Such an examination will enable you to approximate the cost at which it can be made, and to ascertain the best mode for developing the supply. The price should be made uniform, if possible, and if private parties are unwilling to accept reasonable profits upon their capital and labor thus employed, I recommend, as the true policy, that the State take possession of all the works, with authority to press laborers and everything needed, and operate them, under a regulated system for the common benefit of the people. In such event, just compensation must be provided for the use of individual property, as the Constitution of the State directs.

Well knowing that the yield from our salt region would fall far short of supplying the immediate demand of the middle and southern portions of the State, and that its transportation from thence to North Alabama would be attended with delays and waste, I communicated with the proprietors of the works at Saltville, in the State of Virginia, and obtained from them a contract for the right to manufacture salt at their wells, from which I hoped to able to supply North Alabama. The difficulties in the way of establishing and operating works by the State, induced a transfer of this contract to companies, who have undertaken the delivery of salt at the rate of five hundred bushels per day. The furnaces of one of these companies are completed and are making salt. An Assistant Quartermaster for the State has been appointed, and is now at Saltville to receive and ship the salt to various places of deposit within the State. He is directed to ship in rotation, to Scottsboro, Huntsville, Decatur, Tuscumbia and Gadsden, where agents have been designated for its sale and distribution to the people, at cost and charges. Sacks sufficient for thirty thousand bushels have been forwarded, and it is to be hoped that shipments may have already begun, and that they may continue without interruption. Of the limited supply from the works of Figh & Co., and which is being distributed for the benefit of the indigent families of soldiers, none has been ordered to the counties in North Alabama bordering the Tennessee river. The reason for this exception is the fact that those counties will be supplied more expeditiously and as cheaply from the works in Virginia. At the works of Figh & Co., the salt costs one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of

fifty pounds, while at Saltville, Virginia, the same quantity costs one dollar and seventy-five cents; but adding expenses of sacking, transportation and other charges, and it will be found that the difference in prices, if any, will be quite inconsiderable.

Copies of the contracts made for supplies from Virginia, and of the correspondence relating thereto, are herewith submitted.

The funds used thus far in the salt operations of the State, have been drawn from the appropriations made for the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, by the act of 5th February, 1861. I recommend that a special appropriation be made for the return to those departments of all moneys not refunded from sales of salt, and also for an amount in addition thereto, which shall be deemed sufficient to meet existing contracts, and all further expenditures which may be found nocessary to secure, at the earliest possible day, an adequate supply of salt for the people of the State.

I submit, also, to the wisdom of the General Assembly, if the interests of the State do not require that the whole business of salt supply shall be committed to the immediate direction and control of a Commissioner specially appointed for that purpose.

INDIGENT FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

It will become your duty to make further provision in behalf of the indigent families of soldiers absent in the Confederate armies, or who may have fallen in battle, or died in the service, or who have been so disabled as to disqualify them for labor and for the support of their families. By the reports made to the State Comptroller, and the disbursements founded thereon, under the directions of the act passed at your last session, it will be seen that the special tax of twenty-five per cent. upon the State tax, levied for this purpose, fell far below the necessities of the case. The provisions of this act limited the distribution of the fund to families of volunteers. The conscript act, which was passed by the Confederate Congress several months after your adjournment was not then anticipated. Since your adjournment not less than thirty thousand troops have enlisted as volunteers from Alabama in the Confederate service, and many thousands now are being gathered into companies and distributed into the various organizations from the State, under the terms of the conscript act. No invidious distinction should be made

between the troops who have thus volunteered and those who have been enrolled as conscripts. History can not furnish an example of any people who have responded with greater alacrity to the call of their country, or evinced a more lofty courage, or endured privations and hardships with more uncomplaining and heroic fortitude, than have the people of Alabama and her sister Confederate States. The far greater number of those who are now reinforcing the army as conscripts, and who will hereafter enter it under the amended act of the recent session of Congress, could not conveniently, and in justice to others dependent upon them, have enlisted at an earlier day. A large proportion of them have families whose only means of support was their own honest toil. Yielding a cheerful obedience to the call of their country, they go to join the ranks of the gallant volunteers who have preceded them to the field, and, side by side with them, to peril their lives and all they have and are in the defense of their bleeding country. Their wives and little ones are bequeathed to our watchful care and protection. The General Assembly, I am sure, will see to it that their just expectations are not disappointed, and that the needy families of all Alabamians who are baring their breasts to the guns of the enemy, are gathered to the bosom and sustained by the benefactions of the State.

The plan adopted for securing a registration of indigent families, for ascertaining their necessary wants, and for apportionment and distribution of the fund for their relief, has occasioned complaint, and may require amendment so as to approximate greater accuracy, uniformity and equity in its administration. I recommend that a liberal appropriation for their support be made without delay, and that authority be given to raise the amount, as it may be needed, by the use of the State credit, or increased taxation, as you may deem most advisable.

DISTILLERIES AND RETAILING OF SPIRITS.

On the 17th day of March last, I issued a military order prohibiting the distillation of spirits, and also its sale within ten miles of any encampment of State or Confederate troops within the limits of Alabama. Owing to the fact that distilleries had been closed in Tennessee by legislative enactment, and in Georgia by proclamation of the Governor, and the exhorbitant profits to be realized here, where they were not interdicted, many were forthwith removed to this State,

and in some localities parties engaged in the business were buying up the surplus corn at advancing prices, which threatened to place this essential commodity beyond the reach of a large number of dependent families who were without a supply, and whose protectors were in the war. The baneful effects of intemperance among our troops, who were rapidly collecting in various encampments, in response to the requisition made by the President for additional forces, were daily seen in the demoralization and wild excesses of a large number who, for the first time, had thrown off the restraints of peaceful pursuits and devoted themselves to the arts of war. In the absence of all legislative provisions adapted to the exigency of the case, no alternative was left the Executive, but to interpose the military power and suppress these gigantic evils. This necessity was much regretted by me, as it involved the exercise of a power by the Executive, which might occasion controversy, both as to its propriety and its constitutionality. But, after the most anxious consideration, I felt impelled by a sense of duty to the State, to issue the order. Instead, however, of exciting complaints, the results following its promulgation showed that it was due to the public expectation. The order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed, with few exceptions; and even many whose private interests were thus stricken down, have volunteered their testimony in favor of its necessity.

As the order closing the distilleries was justified upon the ground of necessity, to preserve grain for bread-stuffs, on the 25th day of June it was so far modified, as to permit the distillation of fruits. In a few instances, special authority has been given to distil limited quantities from grain, for medical uses and to fill contracts made with the Confederate authorities for hospital supplies for the army. These orders were based upon affidavits, binding the parties to a faithful observance of their provisions. Complaints, however, having reached the Executive office, that, in some instances, the license was being abused, the orders, in these cases, were revoked, and further orders in favor of applicants for license have been refused. This important subject is now commended to your legislative discretion. If the distilleries are turned loose, without the severest restraints which your wisdom can devise, the large profits to be derived from them will stimulate the business to such a degree, that the prices of grain of all kinds will be advanced far beyond their present figures, and in portions of the State the people will be deprived of a needful supply for their maintenance.

I recommend that authority be given for distillation of alcohol or spirits which may be needed for medical uses within the State, and also for whatever reasonable amount may be found to be the just proportion of Alabama for a like purpose in the Confederate army. By confining the distilleries to localities where grain is abundant; fixing a reasonable price for the spirits; restraining by adequate penalties the parties engaged in the business, and those who may purchase from them for medical supplies, it is believed that this object may be obtained without serious diminution of the supply of grain. And I recommend that the retailing of spirituous liquors in any city, town or neighborhood where State or Confederate troops may be stationed or rendezvoused, be prohibited during their sojourn, and that stringent regulations be adopted to accomplish this result.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW AND STATE MILITIA.

By the "act further to provide for the public defense," passed by the Confederate Congress on the 16th day of April last, all the twelve months volunteers then in the service, over eighteen and under thirty-five years of age, were continued in the army for two years beyond the period of their enlistment, and all male citizens of the respective States, within the same ages, who had not previously enlisted, were, by the act, declared subject to military duty, for three years or during the war, and provisions were contained in it for their enrollment and muster into service.

The power in Congress to pass this law, I think should be conceded by the States. The several States, as sovereignties, had the power to declare war, and to levy armies to wage war. These powers they have delegated, in the Constitution, to the Confederate Congress for the common protection, reserving the right to call out troops to suppress insurrection or repel invasion. Under this delegation and grant of powers, Congress has declared war against the Lincoln government, for the common protection, and, in the passage of the conscript act, has only used the power which the States, as sovereignties, unquestionably possessed, to raise armies with which to wage the war.

But whatever doubts may have arisen as to the powers of Congress, all agree that the public exigency demanded the adoption of the most stringent measures to preserve the efficiency and increase the strength of the army. It was a se-

vere disappointment to thousands of our brave troops, to be retained in service beyond the period when they fondly hoped to return to their loved ones at home; and the willing obedience rendered by them to the hard requirements of Congress, and their continued, unsparing sacrifices in the field, excite the admiration and claim the undying gratitude of their country.

The third section of the conscript law directs the employment of the enrolling officers of the States, whenever they can be obtained, to enroll the persons subject to the operations of the act. Accordingly, the Superintendent and Commandant of the camps in Alabama applied to the Executive for a detail of the enrolling officers of the State, to perform this work; but as, by his instructions from the Secretary of War, the compensation to such officers was limited to such allowances as were made by the laws of the State for like services, in enrolling the militia of the State, and as the military code of Alabama contained no provision for the appointment or detail of enrolling officers, or compensation for their services, and, as the Secretary of War deemed it inconsistent with his powers under the act, to accept any other plan of enrollment, under State authority, the whole management and control of the enrollment of conscripts in this State, have been committed, by him, to Confederate officers.

By the military code of the State it is provided that "the militia of the State of Alabama shall consist of each and every free, able-bodied white male citizen resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years." The conscript act of sixteenth April calls for all of this class below the age of thirty-five years, and the recent extension of the act embraces all the remainder above that age. Thus, the whole body of the State militia is absorbed, and we are left with a naked organization merely, and with militia officers without men to command. Emergencies may occur which will require the active service in the field of every man in the State capable of bearing arms. There are a number within the State who have furnished substitutes in the Confederate army. This does not relieve them from their obligation to render military service to the State. There may be others who have been omitted by the enrolling officers of the Confederate States, or who have evaded the just requirements of that Government. Persons of foreign birth, domiciled within the State, who have been protected by its laws in their per-

sons and property, who have amassed wealth and made investments in real and personal estate, or who have participated in elections for the administration of State and municipal affairs, are, by the laws of nations, amenable to military service for the local defense. All these may be embraced in the State militia. I therefore submit, that a reorganization of the militia of the State is indispensable, and I recommend that the military code be so amended as to embrace, as militia, all able-bodied male citizens of the State, above the age of sixteen and under the age of sixty years, who may not be actually engaged in the Confederate service. I commend also to your consideration, the propriety of encouraging the formation of volunteer companies, both of infantry and cavalry, and such additional legislation as, in your wisdom, may be deemed best calculated to strengthen the military arm of the State.

I this connection, I submit for your consideration the necessity for such provision by law as will more effectually secure the property of citizens of the State from capture and use by the enemy. If, in the accidents of war, our valuable staples shall become exposed to his ruthless grasp, it will be far better to destroy them, than suffer them to fall into his hands. The best modes for the attainment of these ends, and also for the protection of the slaves of our citizens in invaded districts against inveiglement or seizure by the enemy, are left for your experience and wisdom to determine.

We are admonished by the threatening attitude of the enemy, to gather all the resources of the State and devote them, without reserve, to the protection and defense of our altars and our homes. I need not remind you of the recent proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, preceded by the actual enforcement of its nefarious purposes by the commanders at New Orleans and Hilton Head. and their other williag coadjutors. It can inspire no new terror in our people, it can bring no greater detriment upon our cause, than the past aggressions of the enemy have occasioned wherever he has obtained a lodgement.

Its only effects will be to awaken the slumbering energies of the border slaveholding States, to expose to the few remaining classes in his own dominions, who have a lingering regard for constitutional rights, and to an impartial world, the base hypocrisy, the terrible rage, and the relentless tyranny with which Abraham Lincoln is urging on the carnival of blood upon these Confederate States of the South. Baffled, delayed, defeated in his mad crusade for their con-

quest and subjugation, he is vainly preparing one last, terrible, crushing blow for their destruction. Clothed in the panoply of their most righteous cause, and humbly trusting to that Omnipotent arm which can secure them the victory, they may calmly await the issue with confident hope of an ultimate and glorious deliverance.

JOHN GILL SHORTER.

On motion of Mr. Mabry, the message was laid on the table, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burnett introduced a bill to provide for the public safety, which was read twice under a suspension of the constitutional rule.

On motion of Mr. Smith the bill was amended by adding the words "and all the steamboats, and other water craft," after the subjects of impressment.

Mr. Speaker (Mr. W. B. Martin in the chair,) moved to amend the bill by providing for the impressment of "all male slaves between the ages of eighteen and fifty, or so many thereof as the Governor may deem necessary."

Said amendment was adopted.

Mr. Lawler moved to reconsider the vote just taken, with the view to pass the bill forthwith.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Rives moved to amend the bill by striking out so much as conflicts with the amendment. Adopted.

Pending which, on motion of Mr. Foreman the bill and amendment were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Speaker announced the following Standing Committees, as revised under the resolution of yesterday:

Judiciary—Messrs. Benners, Pickett, Walden, Martin, of Calhoun, Cabaniss, Posey, Boyles, Arrington, Little, of Sumter.

Confederate Relations—Mason, Langdon, Martin, of Calhoun, Cabaniss, Walthall, Witherspoon, Burnett, Herron, of Barbour, Jones.

Ways and Means—Lawler, Benners, Pratt, Mason, Ashley, Langdon, Posey, Orr, Snodgrass.

Banks and Banking—Smith, Ott, Jemison, Coleman, Nelson, Sykes, Burnett, Pratt, Wolff.

Internal Improvements—Langdon, Walden, Jemison, Nelson, Rives, Brooks, Lynch, Holly, Miree.

Education—Posey, Mabry, Neal, Lynch, Foster, Gullett, Liddell, Robinson, Bozeman.

University—Stansel, Foster, Walthall, Coleman, Little, of Sumter, Calhoun, Martin, of Jefferson, Witherspoon, Lewis.

State Bank and Branches—Bozeman, Rives, Nelson, Ashley, Witherspoon, Gullett, Williams, Slade, Berry.

Local Legislation—Walden, Starke, Arrington, Williams, Little, of Cherokee, Aldridge, McDonald, West, Calhoun.

Corporations—Boyles, Starke, Little, of Sumter, McClelland, of Limestone, Brooks, Herron, of Barbour, Neal, Robinson, Latham.

Insane Asylum—Mabry, McCall, Parke, Jones, Crumpler, Sykes, Lynch, Liddell, Ellis.

Propositions and Grievances—Aldridge, Thompson, of Choctaw, Parker, McClelen, of Calhoun, Johnson, Creech, Brindley, Horn, Brasher.

Accounts and Claims—Griffin, Miree, Tally, Caruth, Penn, Little, of Cherokee, Maxwell, Lee, Middleton.

Agriculture—Rives, Ott, Malone, Cobb, Hughes, Parish, Cotnam, Miller, Shelton.

Sixteenth Section—Ashley, Williams, McCall, Judkins, Butler, Davis, Ussery, Creech, Rainer.

Retrenchment—Brooks, Reynolds, Thompson, of Macon, Logan, Miller, Foreman, Carter, Williamson, Bass.

Privileges and Elections—Coleman, Wolff, Denman, Aiken, Bass, Gravalee, Logan, Lee, Brindley.

Military Affairs—Burnett, Lawler, Martin, of Jefferson, Hearin, of Clarke, Hughes, Aiken, Boyles, Butler, Horn.

Penitentiary—Crumpler, Holly, Carter, Johnson, Davis, Riley, Latham, Denman, Ellis.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Holly, Slade, Thompson, of Choctaw, Cobb, Reynolds, Shelton, West, Thompson, of Macon.

State Capitol—Arrington, Wilkerson, Brasher, Caruth, Miller, McDonald, Stansel, Tally, Rainer.

County Boundaries—Hearin, of Clarke, Parker, Brindley, Maxwell, Cotnam, Middleton, Aiken, Berry, Judkins.

Enrolled Bills—Walthall, Pickett, Orr, Parke, Penn, Ussery, Malone, Neal, McClellen, of Calhoun.

State Printing—Martin, of Calhoun, Lewis, Parish, Snodgrass, Griffin, Stansel, McClelland, of Limestone, Gravalee.

Public Lands—Pickett, Lawler, Martin, of Jefferson, Snodgrass, Foreman, Smith, Cobb, Rainer, Hearin, of Clarke.

Manufactures—Pratt, Butler, Sykes, Riley, Aldridge, Little, of Cherokee, Bozeman, West, Reynolds.

Public Defense—Mason, Posey, Jemison, Foreman, Martin, of Calhoun, Benners, Mabry, Starke, Langdon.

Salt Supply—Walden, Sykes, Logan, Griffin, Jones, Smith, Judkins, Creech, Ashley.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That clergymen be invited to open the sessions of this body every morning with prayer.

Mr. Pratt moved to amend as follows: "and that they shall be paid in proportion to the members of the House."

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Foster's resolution was then adopted.

On motion then of Mr. Mabry, the House adjourned till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the public safety, with an amendment to the first section, which amendment was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed, and sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Lawler offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general assembly to make prompt and ample provision for the support of the families of indigent soldiers in the military service of the Confederate States from the State of Alabama; and for that purpose one million of dollars should be appropriated without delay, to be distributed equitably among the several counties of the State according to the ascertained wants of each county.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the military code in relation to exempts from military service, as to increase the numbers and efficiency of the military force of the State, and report by bill or otherwise.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. Foster, to amend section 396 of the Code.

By Mr. Ussery, to authorize the probate court of Randolph county to grant letters of administration in certain cases, and for other purposes,

Which were read first and second times and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Benners, to amend section 165 of the Code of Alabama.

By Mr. Langdon, to authorize the issuance of change bills in Mobile and securing the redemption of the same.

Which were read and ordered to a second reading.

By Mr. Starke, to give the probate judge of Butler county jurisdiction over the estate of Benj. W. Campbell, late of Pike county, deceased.

By Mr. Langdon, to amend an act entitled an act to protect the elective franchise in municipal elections in the city of Mobile.

Which were read three times forthwith and passed.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. Snodgrass,

1. Resolved, That the change bills, tickets, or "shinplasters," with which the country is flooded, circulating as money, are an evil of such magnitude as to demand the immediate attention of the legislature.

2. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker of the House, with authority to act in concert with a like committee, which may be appointed by the Senate, to take the subject into consideration and report by bill or otherwise.

Which were adopted, and Messrs. Snodgrass, Starke and Walden, were appointed said committee.

By Mr. Foreman:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the propriety and expediency of levying a tax on income for the support of the indigent families of soldiers in the military service of the Confederate States, and of the State of Alabama.

By Mr. Mason:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the public defense be referred to a special committee of one from each congressional district; so much as relates to salt supply be referred to a special committee of one from each congressional district; so much as relates to the indigent families of soldiers be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; so much as relates to the distillation of spirituous liquors be referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances; so much as relates to the conscript act of the Confederate congress be referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations; so much as relates to the re-

organization of the militia be referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

Both of which were adopted.

Mr. W. B. Martin offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on County Boundaries be instructed to report a bill so to extend the boundaries of the counties adjoining the county of Winston as to embrace all the territory within the limits of that county, to the end that said county of Winston may be abolished.

Resolved 2d, That in the bill contemplated by the first resolution, they provide for the disposal of the public property of said county for the payment of its debts, and also for the proper custody of the records, papers and all other judicial proceedings of said county.

Mr. Sykes moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which motion was lost, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Starke offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That Christopher C. Sheets, member from the county of Winston, be and he is hereby expelled from the privileges of this House.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

OCTOBER 29, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker announced the following select committees under the resolutions offered by Mr. Mason yesterday:

On Public Defence—Messrs. Mason, Posey, Jemison, Foreman, Martin of Calhoun, Benners, Mabry, Starke and Langdon.

On Salt Supply—Messrs. Walden. Sykes, Logan, Griffin, Jones, Smith, Judkins, Creech and Ashley.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. Sykes, to exempt from taxation slaves who have been captured by or escaped to the Yankee army.

By Mr. Starke, to provide for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers in the Confederate service from the State of Alabama.

By Mr. B. B. Little, to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Smith, to amend an act to incorporate the Gas Light Company of Selma.

By Mr. Langdon, to incorporate the Mobile and Three Mile Creek Plank Road Company.

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Starke, to remove the administration of estates from one county to another.

By Mr. Snodgrass, to repeal the tax on county seals in certain cases.

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Langdon, to repeal certain acts therein named, which was read twice forthwith and ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Neal, to incorporate Hale and Murdock's Iron Company of Fayette county, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Starke, to protect the citizens of Alabama from the inroads of foreigners, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

Mr. Burnett presented the report of the grand jury of Butler county, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Sykes presented the account of S. Gibson, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts and Claims.

Mr. Rives presented the account of B. B. Davis, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts and Claims.

Resolutions were offered—

By Mr. Mason:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the amount of the school fund, for the year 1863, for the support of the indigent families of soldiers; also, to enquire as to the expediency of levying a tax upon the producers of cotton of —— dollars upon each bale produced in the year 1862, over and above —— bales per hand, to be appropriated to the same purposes.

By Mr. Mason:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the constitutionality and expediency of enacting a law to prevent forestalling and extortion in the purchase and sale of the necessaries of life, including food, fire, clothing and medical stores, stock of all kinds, implements of agriculture, products of foundries, factories, and workshops of every description in operation in this State, and report by bill or otherwise.

Which resolutions were adopted.

By Mr. Crumpler:

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed by this House to meet a like committee of the Senate to visit the Salt Works in Clarke and Washington counties, and report by bill or otherwise on the most efficient plan of supplying the people of this State with salt.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salt Supply.

Mr. Lawler introduced a bill to prevent the disfranchisement of soldiers in the army of the Confederate States from the State of Alabama, who may be in service on the first Monday in August, 1863.

Which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, October 29, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has originated and passed a bill of the following title:

To authorize the appointment of special registers in chancery in certain cases, and for other purposes.

And has also passed the House bill to provide for the public safety.

Senate bill, to authorize the appointment of special register in chancery, &c., was then taken up, read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Bill to authorise the issuance of change bills in Mobile, and securing the redemption of the same, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Bill to amend section 165 of the code, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OCTOBER 30, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. Pratt, to authorise the commissioners' court of Autauga county to levy a special tax for the support of the families of soldiers in the army;

By Mr. Cobb, to legalize the action of the commissioners'

court of Fayette county, for the support of the indigent families of volunteers;

By Mr. Foreman, to discourage the production of cotton in the State of Alabama;

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Rainer, in relation to the estate of Duncan L. Nicholson of Pike county;

By Mr. Starke, in respect to forcible entry and unlawful detainer;

By Mr. Posey, to amend section 664 of the code;

Which were severally read twice and referred the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Foreman, to protect the people of Alabama from the vice of intoxication.

Mr. Starke moved to lay the bill on the table; which was lost, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Snodgrass, to repeal in part an act entitled "an act to regulate judicial proceedings," approved December 10, 1861;

Which, on motion of Mr. W. B. Martin, was laid on the table.

Mr. Coleman presented the petition of sundry citizens in the neighborhood of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, in relation to the obstruction of said rivers;

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Defense.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Coleman, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported, in relation to the resolution to expel C. C. Sheets, that the committee not having been empowered or directed to take testimony, they have had none, and have been unable to come to any conclusion; and that if further action in the premises be deemed desirable, the committee ask for authority to take testimony, and ask also for further time.

On motion of Mr. W. B. Martin, the report was recommitted, with power to the committee to send for persons and papers in the case of Mr. Sheets.

Mr. Posey, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill to exempt slaves from taxation who have been captured by, or who have escaped to, the Yankee army.

The substitute was adopted, and, on motion, recommitted.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, October 30, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has originated and passed joint resolutions in relation to the Alabama volunteers; and has also passed the House bills

To amend an act entitled "an act to protect the elective franchise in municipal elections in the city of Mobile," &c.;

To give the probate judge of Butler county jurisdiction over the estate of Benj. W. Campbell, late of Pike county, deceased.

Mr. Lawler offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, the issue and circulation of an unlimited amount of change bills by individuals is not only in violation of a statute of the State, but inflates the currency, already redundant, and enhances the price of all articles of prime necessity, and will eventually impose a heavy loss upon the unsuspecting, as a large number of those engaged in issuing such bills are irresponsible; and whereas, an evil of such magnitude should be suppressed by law as early as practicable, in which event the convenience of the public will require that a judicious amount should be put into circulation by competent authority—therefore,

Resolved, that the Committee on Banks and Banking be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the issue of treasury notes by this State to the amount of one million of dollars, in denominations of one dollar and less, to be made receivable in payment of taxes due the State, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Langdon offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be, and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of so modelling the militia laws of this State as to compel every non-resident of the State, between the ages of 18 and 55, who is or claims to be an alien, either to perform militia duty for the defense of the State, so long as he is a resident thereof, or to pay a fine for refusing to perform such duty, or to leave the State within a specified time; and to report on the subject, by bill or otherwise, at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Rives offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax on the purchase of sugar, molasses, bacon, pork, beef, and other articles of prime necessity, for the purpose of speculation.

Joint resolutions of the Senate, in relation to the Alabama volunteers, were adopted unanimously.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Engrossed bills—

To amend section 165 of the code of Alabama;

To repeal certain acts therein named;

Were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Coleman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Select Committee on the defense of the State are instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of effectually obstructing the navigation of the Bigby and Warrior rivers by rafts made by logs or otherwise, at the most suitable point or points, and report by bill or otherwise at the earliest convenient time.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OCTOBER 31, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Neal for ten days, and to Mr. Mason till Tuesday next.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. E. M. Herron, to limit and restrain the distillation of grain in the State of Alabama;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Snodgrass, to amend an act "in relation to debts due alien enemies";

By Mr. Sykes, for the relief of guardians, administrators, heirs, &c.;

By Mr. Sykes, to authorise administrators, guardians, executors and trustees to remove slaves to a place of safety in case of invasion;

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Burnett, to amend an act "to compensate receiv-

ers of public moneys at certain district land offices in Alabama," &c.;

By Mr. Carter, for the relief of James Hendon, of Talladega county;

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. W. B. Martin, to regulate the collection of revenue in this State;

By Mr. Cabaniss, for the relief of the assessor and collector of taxes for Madison county;

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Creech, to repeal an act to provide for the military education of two young men from each county in this State;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. Burnett, to amend the military code;

Which was read a first and second time, when

Mr. Horn moved to amend, by adding, "clerks of courts, registers in chancery, justices of the peace, and constables."

On motion, the bill and amendment were referred to the Military Committee.

By Mr. W. B. Martin, to pay the officers and members of the General Assembly at this session;

Which was read three times forthwith and passed, and ordered to the Senate.

Mr. W. B. Martin presented the petition of W. C. McMahan and others;

Which was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Logan presented the petition of J. P. Cantrell and J. B. Metcalf;

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wolff presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mobile in relation to organizing the Creoles of Mobile:

Which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill for the relief of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States;

Which was read and ordered to a second reading.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, October 31, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate concurs in the resolutions of the House, in

relation to change bills, or shinplasters, and Messrs. Jemison, Harrison and Calhoun, of the Senate, form the committee to act with the committee of the House.

Has also originated and passed bills of the following titles:

To extend the charter of the Alabama and Tennessee River rail road company;

To increase the fees of jailors for victualling prisoners;

To authorise courts of probate to make persons in the Confederate army parties by publication;

For the relief Orion L. Philips, of Chambers county;

To increase the corporate privileges of the banks and insurance companies of the State of Alabama.

A message from the Governor by Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Speaker:

The Governor has approved the bill which originated in the House of Representatives entitled an act to provide for the public safety.

Senate bills—

To increase the fees of jailors for victualling prisoners;

To extend the charter of the Alabama and Tennessee River rail road company;

Were severally read three times and passed.

Senate bills—

For the relief of Orion L. Phillips, of the county of Chambers;

To authorise courts of probate to make persons in the Confederate army parties by publication;

Were read and ordered to a second reading.

Senate bill—

To increase the corporate privileges of the banks and insurance companies of the State of Alabama, was read twice.

On motion of Mr. Snodgrass, the third and fourth sections were stricken out.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Benners, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bills—

To authorise the probate court of Randolph county to grant letters of administration in certain cases;

To remove administration of estates from one county to another;

Which reports were concurred in.

Mr. Benners, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the bill to repeal the tax on county seals in certain cases;

Which substitute was adopted, and bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Benners, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 664 of the code;

Which bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lawler, from the Committee on Ways and Means, in lieu of sundry bills and resolutions, reported a substitute to provide for the support of families of indigent soldiers in the army of the Confederate States from the State of Alabama;

Which was adopted and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miree, from the Committee on Accounts and Claims, reported a bill for the relief of B. B. Davis;

Which was read three times forthwith and passed.

Mr. Snodgrass, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate Hale and Murdock's Iron Company of Fayette county, with an amendment to the 6th section.

Mr. Starke moved to strike out "five thousand" and insert "two thousand acres";

Which was carried, and the amendment, as amended, was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. Latham, for the relief of A. A. Grider, tax collector of Jackson county;

By Mr. Lawler, to aid the Confederate government in providing shoes for the soldiers from Alabama in the Confederate army;

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Mabry, to amend an act entitled "an act to amend the mechanics' lien law of Dallas, Pike and Coosa counties;

Which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Griffin, to legalize the action of the commissioners' court of Marshall county in levying a special tax for the

support of the families of soldiers in the Confederate army;

Which was read twice, amended to include Fayette and Barbour counties, read a third time and passed.

By Mr. Griffin, to legalize certain acts of the courts of county commissioners of this State;

Which was read twice, when

Mr. Sykes moved to amend by adding after the words "in borrowing money," the words "or issuance of county bonds or scrip;"

Bill and amendment were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. B. B. Little, to amend an act to regulate judicial proceedings;

For the protection of the citizens of this State, who are unfit for military duty;

To amend the patrol law of Alabama;

To prevent slaves from preaching during the present war;

To prevent slaves from hiring their own time;

To secure proper subordination among slaves;

Which were severally read and ordered to a second reading.

Petitions were presented—

By Mr. Speaker, (W. B. Martin in the chair,) one from L. D. Steele, and one from Jas. P. Boggous, tax collector of Butler;

By Mr. Gullett, for the relief of R. H. Northrup, tax collector of Wilcox county;

Which were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, November 1, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has originated and passed the following bills:

For the relief of Archibald B. Bell, of Calhoun county;

To suspend during the war an act the more effectually to secure subordination among slaves, &c;

To amend an act to authorize certain settlements in the probate court of this State;

And passed the House bill

To pay the members and officers of the present general assembly;

And has originated and passed a bill to provide for the sale of goods mortgaged to the State.

Senate bills—

To amend an act to authorize certain settlements in the probate courts;

To suspend during the war an act the more effectually to secure subordination among slaves, &c.;

Were read and ordered to a second reading.

For the relief of Archibald B. Bell was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Pratt, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on the bill.

To authorize the commissioners' court of Autauga county to levy a special tax for the support of the families of soldiers, &c.;

Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported favorably on the bill "to authorize the issuance of change bills in Mobile, and securing the redemption of the same," with amendments.

Mr. Foreman moved to amend as follows: "That James Foreman, of St. Clair county, upon depositing his bonds with the comptroller, shall be entitled to the same privileges granted to said bank by this bill."

Mr. B. B. Little moved to amend by adding "$100,000" before the word "bonds" in said amendment.

On motion of Mr. Lawler, both of said amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Langdon moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Wednesday next, which was carried.

Mr. Smith, from the same committee, in lieu of sundry resolutions as to change bills, reported a bill to authorize the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama, which,

On motion of Mr. Starke, was postponed till Wednesday next, and made special order for 10 o'clock of that day, and 150 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Starke, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the Gas Light Company of Selma, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Starke, from the same committee, reported favorably

on the bill to incorporate the Mobile and Three Mile Creek Plank Road Company, which bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Posey, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill in respect to forcible entry and unlawful detainer, with amendments, which were adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. W. B. Martin, from the same committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize the appointment of special register in chancery in certain cases;

Which bill was ordered to a third reading.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Engrossed bills—

To incorporate Hale and Murdock's Iron Company of Fayette county;

To repeal the tax on county seals in certain cases;

Were read a third time and passed.

Bill for the relief of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

Senate bills—

To authorize courts of probate to make persons in the Confederate army parties by publication;

For the relief of Orion S. Phillips, were read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions were offered—

By Mr. Rives:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Defense inquire into the expediency of requiring the enrollment of all male free negroes in this State between the ages of 16 and 60, and putting them to work on the public defenses, and report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Walden—

Resolved, the Senate concurring, a join committee of two from the House, and one from the Senate, be appointed, with instructions to ascertain and report to the two Houses at the earliest practicable hour—

1st. What amount of salt is now on hand in this State;

2d. What amount of salt is now held in this State by persons, companies, or corporations, not needed for private consumption within the next twelve months; the person, company, or corporation by whom held; the quantity held by each; and the place where held;

3d. The number of bushels, per day, now being manufactured at the several saline works in this State;

4th. What number of bushels can probably be manufactured in the State by the first day of February next;

5th. What amount of salt, from other known sources of supply, can be obtained by the first day of February next;

And that, for the purpose of this investigation, they have power to send for persons and papers.

Messrs. Walden and Burnett were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lawler, the bill to provide for the support of the families of the indigent soldiers in the army of the Confederate States from the State of Alabama, was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. A. Martin, the bill was amended by additional section, to be numbered 10, to-wit:

"That this act shall be construed as to include among the recipients of the benefits of the same, such indigent families as have heretofore been dependent for maintenance or support upon the labor of sons or brothers, who have heretofore entered or may hereafter enter the military service of the Confederate States."

Mr. Mabry moved to amend the first section, by striking out so much thereof as proposes to distribute money.

On motion of Mr. Parker, said amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Benners moved to amend the same section by striking out the words "indigent families" in the 8th line, and inserting the words "soldiers in the Confederate or State service."

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$2,000,000" in the first section;

Which was lost.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to amend Mr. Benners' amendment by substitute, by inserting the word "said" after the word "if," in the third line.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, both of said amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend by proviso, as follows:

Provided, however, that the families of deserters from such military service are not to be entitled to any of the benefits of this act, whilst such deserters are known to said court to be out of service;

Which was lost.

Mr. Starke moved to amend the first section, by inserting

in the 8th line, after the word "number," the words "of the members of each of the";

Which was lost.

Mr. Foreman moved to amend by transposing the words "indigent" and "families" in the first section;

Which was carried.

Mr. A. Martin moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$2,000,000" in the first section; pending which,

House adjourned till 3½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers, &c.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. A. Martin to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$2,000,000" in the first section;

Which was carried, and the amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the first section was amended by proviso, as follows:

Provided, that five hundred thousand dollars of the aforesaid sum be held in reserve by the Comptroller, and not paid out unless $1,500,000 is found to be insufficient; but in the event the said sum of $1,500,000 proves to be insufficient, then the Comptroller is hereby authorised and required to pay out the remaining sum of $500,000.

Mr. Foster moved to amend the first section by proviso, as follows, which was carried:

Provided, that no family of any substitute in the army shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this act.

Mr. Rives moved to amend the first section as follows:

"And who are now in the service, or may have died in the service, or become unable to support their families, from wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, or who may have been honorably discharged from the service;"

Which was lost.

Mr. B. B. Little moved to reconsider the vote by which the House this morning refused to adopt the amendment of Mr. Cabaniss, in relation to deserters;

Which was carried.

Mr. Horn moved to lay the amendment on the table;

Which motion was lost, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Foreman moved to amend the first section by adding, after the word "county" in the 8th line, "which shall be ascertained by the appointment of one discreet commissioner for each election precinct, and said commissioner shall act under oath, and shall be over the conscript age; which commissioner shall receive such compensation as may be awarded by said court, to be paid out of the county treasury;"

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved the previous question;

Which motion was lost.

The question then recurred on Mr. Foreman's amendment;

Which was lost.

Mr. Robinson moved to amend the first section as follows:

In the 11th line after "supplies," add the words "of provisions alone;" and at the end of the 13th line add the words "for the purchase of provisions needed;"

Which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Lawler, the second section was amended by striking out the words "one third," in the third and seventh lines, and inserting the words "five hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Griffin moved to re-commit the bill and amendments;

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Lawler, the second section was amended in the 8th line, by striking out the words "the remainder," and inserting the words "five hundred thousand dollars;" and in the 9th line, by striking out the word "last," and inserting the word "third;" and by adding thereto as follows:

"The fourth and final distribution of this appropriation shall be made in the month of August next, provided the Comptroller shall be satisfied the wants of said indigent families require it."

Mr. B. B. Little moved to amend the third section as follows, which was carried:

Insert after the words "Confederate service," in the 7th line, the words "except those excluded in the first section."

On motion of Mr. Lawler, the third section was amended as follows:

Insert the word "next" after the word "April" in the 10th line, and strike out the balance of the section.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to strike out the seventh section;

Which motion was lost.

Mr. Burnett moved to amend the seventh section, by striking out the words "twenty-five" and inserting "fifty" in the sixth line;

Which was lost.

Mr. Mabry moved to amend the seventh section, by striking out the words "of soldiers" after the word "families," where it first occurs;

Which amendment, on motion of Mr. Parker, was laid on the table.

Mr. Foreman moved to amend the same section by proviso, as follows:

"Provided, the said county tax shall never become a charge against the State;"

Which was lost.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out the eighth section.

Mr. Reynolds moved to lay said amendment on the table;

Which was lost, and Mr. Smith's motion was also lost.

Mr. Reynolds moved to amend the eighth section, by allowing "one per cent." to probate judges;

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Orr moved to amend the eighth section, by striking out the words "half of one per cent." and inserting the words "such sum as the court of county commisioners shall decide upon;"

Which amendment, on motion of Mr. B. B. Little, was laid on the table.

Mr. Starke moved to amend by additional section, as follows:

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That to enable the judges of probate, or the commissioners' court, or any agent selected by said court to procure supplies of provisions, shoes or clothing, under the provisions of this act, said judges of probate, courts of county commissioners, or agents selected by them or either of them, are hereby authorised to impress corn, bacon, leather, or other articles of prime necessity, in their respective counties, held for exhorbitant prices or purchased for speculation, said courts or their agents tendering to the holder or owner of the same a fair compensation, to be estimated in the matter of articles, held or purchased for speculation, at ten per cent. upon the cost of the original purchase; and any person resisting the authority thus granted shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars and

imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than three months.

Mr. Coleman moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Starke demanded the yeas and nays; which were taken, as follows—yeas 51, nays 14:

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Speaker, Benners, Brasher, Brindley, Burnett, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Carter, Carnth, Cobb, Coleman, Davis, Foreman, Foster, Gullett, Herron, Jemison, Johnson, Jones, Langdon, Lawler, Liddell, W. W. Little, B. B. Little, Logan, Lynch, Malone, W. B. Martin, Maxwell, Middleton, Miller, McDonald, Orr, Ott, Parke, Parker, Parish, Penn, Reynolds, Riley, Rives, Robinson, Sikes, Smith, Snodgrass, Ussery, Walden, Walthall, Wilkerson, Wolff.

Those who voted in the negative—

Messrs. Aldridge, Bass, Berry, Ellis, Gravelee, Griffin, Horn, Latham, Lee, Mabry, McClelen, Rainer, Starke, West.

Mr. Davis moved to amend as follows; which amendment was adopted:

"Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act, five hundred copies of the same be printed and five copies be sent by mail to each probate judge of this State by the Comptroller."

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend by additional section as follows, which was adopted:

"Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That if any judge of probate, commissioner, or agent employed in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall apply any of the funds or articles which may come into his hands to his own use, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and be liable to indictment therefor, and, on conviction, shall be punished as if he had feloniously stolen such funds or articles."

Mr. Orr moved to amend as follows, which was adopted:

"Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the families of the volunteers called or who may be called out by the Governor for State defense, while they were actually in the service of the State."

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. W. W. Little, to amend an act entitled an act to amend section 672 of the Code of Alabama;

By Mr. B. B. Little, to amend section 3126 of the Code;

By Mr. Parke, in relation to publication by courts of probate, which were severally read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. B. B. Little, to amend the law in relation to public bridges in Sumter county;

By Mr. Gallett, to enable the courts of county commissioners of this State to appoint overseers and apportioners of public roads, over the age of 18 and under the age of 60;

Which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on roads, bridges and ferries.

By Mr. Smith, to amend the charter of the Shelby county Iron Manufacturing Company;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Williams, to establish a bank in the town of Opelika, to be called the "Exchange Bank of Alabama";

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. Gullett, for the relief of William Walthall, tax collector of Wilcox county;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Horn, to authorize the Governor to press into service all able-bodied male free negroes of this State on the works of defense wherever required;

Which was read twice and referred to the Select Committee on Public Defense.

By Mr. Foster, to amend the road law in Choctaw county;

Which was read twice.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by substitute, making a general law for the State; and the bill and substitute were referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

By Mr. Ussery, to amend the act in reference to pay of jurors in Randolph county, which was read three times forthwith and passed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, November 3, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the House bills—

To amend section 664 of the Code;

To amend section 165 of the Code; and refuses to pass the bill

To repeal certain acts therein named; and disagrees to the amendment of the House to the Senate bill

To increase the corporate privileges of the banks and insurance companies of the State of Alabama;

And has also originated and passed the following bills:

To incorporate the Red Mountain Iron and Coal Co.;

To prevent oppressive suits;

To amend the Code of Alabama;

To authorize the government of the Confederate States to purchase and hold in Alabama a site for a foundry, &c.

The more effectually to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution;

To provide for the taking of testimony upon interrogatories in certain criminal cases and for the custody of depositions in all cases;

To suspend the operation of certain limitations of the Code and Statutes of Alabama;

To abolish damages of bills of exchange;

In relation to the fees of the clerks of the circuit courts of the State;

To repeal the 5th division of section 1551, article 1, chapter 6, of the Code;

For the relief of John F. Pagles, of Mobile;

To pay B. B. Davis.

On motion of Mr. Langdon, the House postponed till tomorrow the consideration of the bill to increase the corporate privileges of the banks and insurance companies of the State of Alabama.

Senate bills—

To authorize the sale of lands mortgaged to the State;

To incorporate the Red Mountain Iron and Coal Co.;

Were read three times forthwith and passed.

The remaining bills from the Senate were severally read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lawler, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on the bill to aid the Confederate Government in providing shoes for the Alabama soldiers in the Confederate army.

On motion of Mr. Snodgrass, the bill was amended by additional section, as follows:

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners' court of each county to scrutinize the charges made by the sheriff, and recommend the payment by the Governor of a fair and reasonable compensation for

said service; and if the said court shall, at any time, report that the sheriff of such county is incompetent or unfaithful, the Governor shall thereupon remove such sheriff from the agency by this act created, and direct the said court of such county to appoint a competent person to discharge the duties herein imposed upon sheriffs, and the agent so appointed shall take an oath and enter into bond as hereby required of sheriffs.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend by additional section, as follows:

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Governor is hereby authorized to suspend the execution of this act and require settlement of all contracts made under it, whenever, in his judgment, the Confederate government shall not be in need of the assistance provided for by this act.

Mr. Burnett moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and amendment, pending which the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Senate bill to authorize the appointment of Special Registers in Chancery in certain cases.

The engrossed bills to incorporate the Mobile and Three Mile Creek Plank Road Company;

In respect to forcible entry and unlawful detainer;

For the relief of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States;

To amend an act to incorporate the Selma Gas Light Co.;

Were severally read a third time and passed.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill to amend an act to authorize certain settlements in the probate courts of this State, was read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee;

Senate bill to suspend during the war an act the more effectually to secure subordination among slaves, &c., was read a second time and referred to the Military Committee.

House bills—

To amend an act to regulate judicial proceedings, approved Dec. 10, 1861;

To prevent slaves from hiring their own time, and for other purposes;

To amend the patrol law of this State;

Were severally read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee;

House bills for the protection of the citizens of this State who are unfit for military duty;

To secure proper subordination among slaves;

Were severally read a second time and referred to the Military Committee;

House bill to prevent slaves from preaching during the continuance of the present war, was read a second time, when,

On motion of Mr. Foster, it was laid on the table.

Message from the Governor by Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Speaker:

The Governor has approved the following bills, which originated in the House of Representatives:

An act to amend section 664 of the Code;

An act to pay the members and officers of the present General Assembly;

An act for the relief of Benjamin B. Davis;

An act to give the probate judge of Butler county, jurisdiction over the estate of Benjamin W. Campbell, late of Pike county, deceased;

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to protect the elective franchise in municipal elections in the city of Mobile," approved 5th December, 1861.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Burnett, to indefinitely postpone the "Shoe" bill; pending which,

House adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 4, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. W. B. Martin, to repeal an act, and the amendatory act thereto, "to encourage the manufacture of salt in this State;"

To protect endorsers;

Which bills were severally read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Walthall, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled—

An act to provide for the public safety;

An act to give certain jurisdiction to the probate judge of Butler county;

To amend the act "to protect the elective franchise in the city of Mobile;"

To amend section 664 of the Code;

To amend section 165 of the Code;

To pay the members and officers of the present General Assembly;

For the relief of B. B. Davis.

"SHOE" BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to aid the Confederate Government in providing shoes for Alabama soldiers, &c.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Burnett, to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Burnett withdrew his motion.

Mr. Robinson moved to postpone till Thursday next, and make it the special order for 11 o'clock of that day;

Which was lost.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Cabaniss offered yesterday, and said amendment was adopted.

Mr. Langdon moved to amend the first section, by striking out "$100,000" and inserting "$200,000";

Which was carried.

Mr. Benners moved to amend the third section by proviso, as follows, which was adopted:

Provided, that the amount of contracts with the Confederate or State Government, or their agent, made by any owners of shoes or tan-yards, which may have been made, or which may be existing when such owners are called upon, as also such amounts of shoes or leather which may have been sold to them, shall be credited and deducted from any proportion of leather or shoes which may be required to be impressed under the provisions of this act.

Mr. Williams moved to amend by additional section, to be numbered 10, as follows, which was lost.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to interfere with any contracts which may have been, or may hereafter be made by tanners with private parties in tanning hides on shares.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out the latter clause of the fifth section;

Which was carried.

Mr. Benners moved to amend by additional section number 10, as follows, which was carried:

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That in case of invasion by the enemy, or any imminent danger of invasion, whereby any such leather or shoes would be exposed to capture or destruction, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to have such stores of leather or shoes removed to a place of safety; and he may employ such agents as may be necessary for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the third section was amended by proviso, as follows:

Provided, that said sheriffs are hereby authorised and required to purchase or impress the tenth part of all leather and soles held for sale, suitable for the army, held by merchants or other persons, under the same rules as are applicable to tanners under this act.

Mr. Benners moved to strike out of the bill "so much as provides for impressment and the establishment of work shops by the State."

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has originated and passed the following bills:

To authorise the Governor to fix the compensation of S. S. Houston and others;

To amend section 396 of the Code;

To amend and explain an ordinance therein named;

To bring into market certain public lands in Baldwin county;

To authorise the banks to issue small notes under one dollar;

To change the boundary line between the counties of Bibb and Autauga, so as to include the dwelling houses of S. H. Faulkner and T. L. Faulkner in Autauga county;

And has passed the House bill to legalize the action of the court of county commissioners of Marshall, Fayette and Barbour counties, in levying a special tax;

And refuses to adopt the resolution of the House in regard to the appointment of a joint committee on the subject of salt.

MICAH TAUL, Secretary.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Benners, to strike out all of the "Shoe" bill as requires impressment, &c.

Mr. Parker moved to amend, by substitute for the whole bill;

Which, on motion of Mr. Griffin, was laid on the table.

Mr. Coleman demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of Mr. Benners' amendment;

And the amendment was adopted—yeas 42, nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Speaker, Benners, Brooks, Burnett, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Carter, Coleman, Crumpler, Ellis, Gravelee, Gullett, Herron, Johnson, Langdon, Latham Liddell, W. W. Little, B. B. Little, Mabry, Malone, W. B. Martin, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, McClelen, McClelland, Orr, Parke, Parker, Penn, Pratt, Robinson, Sikes, Snodgrass, Walden, Walthall, Williams, Wolff.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Alldridge, Arrington, Ashley, Bass, Berry, Bozeman, Brasher. Brindley, Caruth, Davis, Foreman, Foster, Griffin, Holly, Horn, Jemison, Jones, Judkins, Lawler, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Lynch, A. Martin, Middleton, Ott, Parish, Rives, Slade, Smith, Starke, West, Wilkerson.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to amend by substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. Langdon moved to lay the substitute on the table, on which motion,

Mr. W. B. Martin demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed; yeas 76, nays 2.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Aldridge, Arrington, Ashley, Bass, Benners, Berry, Bozeman, Brasher, Brindley, Brooks, Burnett, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Carter, Caruth, Coleman, Crumpler, Davis, Ellis, Foster, Gravalee. Griffin, Gullett, Herron, Holly, Horn, Jemison, Johnson, Jones, Judkins, Langdon, Latham, Lawler, Lee, Lewis, Liddell, W. W. Little, B. B. Little, Logan, Lynch, Mabry, Malone, A. Martin, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, S. D. McClelen, T. J. McClelland, Orr, Ott, Parke, Parker, Parish, Penn, Pratt, Rainer, Rives, Robinson, Sikes, Slade, Smith, Snodgrass, Starke, Walden, Walthall, West, Wilkerson, Williams, Wolff—76.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Foreman, W. B. Martin—2.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. B. B. Little moved to take Mr. W. B. Martin's substitute from the table, which motion was carried; and the substitute was referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Griffin, Mr. Parker's substitute was taken from the table and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Benners introduced a bill to aid the executors of the will of George G. Tankersley, sr., to probate the same;

Which was read three times forthwith, and passed.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. West and Ussery.

House adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. Bozeman, to authorize Mrs. S. E. Taylor, guardian of the minor heirs of George Taylor, deceased, to invest the money of said heirs in real estate;

Which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Smith, to incorporate the Bibb county Iron Company;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. A. Martin, to provide for the discovery of lead in Alabama;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Mason, for the relief of Samuel B. Harmen, tax collector of Macon county;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Lawler, in relation to the Alabama State Tract Books;

Which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Mason, to authorize the commissioners' court of Macon county to appropriate a certain amount of the taxes levied for county purposes, to the support of the indigent families of volunteers, &c.;

By Mr. Griffin, to require the county treasurer of Marshall county to register certain claims against the county of Marshall;

Which were read three times forthwith and passed.

Message from the Senate was taken up.

The question recurred on the bill, to increase the corporate privileges of the banks and insurance companies of this State.

Mr. Langdon moved to recede from the amendment of the

House to the bill by which the 3d and 4th sections were stricken out.

Mr. Benners called for a division of the question which was first taken on the vote by which the 3d section was stricken out.

Mr Rives demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed; yeas 63, nays 10.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Ashley, Bass, Benners, Berry, Bozeman, Brasher, Brooks, Burnett, Calhoun, Carter, Caruth, Coleman, Crumpler, Ellis, Foster, Gravalee, Griffin, Gullett, E. M. Herron, Holly, Horn, Johnson, Jones, Judkins, Langdon, Latham, Lawler, Lewis, Liddell, B. B. Little, Logan, Lynch, Malone, W. B. Martin, A. Martin, Mason, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McDonald, S. D. McClellen, T. J. McClelland, Orr, Parke, Parish, Posey, Pratt, Rives, Robinson, Slade, Smith, Snodgrass, Starke, B. Thompson, Walden, Walthall, Wilkerson, Williams, Wolff—62.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Butler, Cabaniss, Foreman, Lee, W. W. Little, Mabry, Parker, Penn, Rainer, Sikes—10.

The question then recurred on receding from the vote by which the 4th section was stricken out.

Mr. B. B. Little called the previous question, which motion was sustained.

Mr. B. B. Little demanded the yeas and nays on the question of receding from the vote by which the 4th section was stricken out, and the House refused to recede; yeas 18, nays 56.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Aldridge, Ashley, Brasher, Ellis, Griffin, Holly, Judkins, Langdon, Logan, Malone, A. Martin, Mason, T. J. McClelland, Orr, Rives, Walden, Williams, Wolff—18.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Speaker, Bass, Benners, Berry, Bozeman, Brindley, Brooks, Burnett, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Carter, Caruth, Coleman, Crumpler, Davis, Foreman, Foster, Gravalee, Gullett, E. M. Herron, Horn, Johnson, Jones, Latham, Lawler, Lee, Lewis, Liddell, W. W. Little, B. B. Little, Lynch, Mabry, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, S. D. McClelen, Ott, Parke, Parker, Parish, Penn, Posey, Pratt, Rainer, Reynolds, Robinson, Sikes, Smith, Snodgrass, Starke, Benj. Thompson, Walthall, Wilkerson—56.

A message from the Governor by Mr. Taylor:

PUBLIC LIBRARY
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

Mr. Spaaker;

The Governor has approved the bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled an act to amend section 165 of the Code.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, November 5, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the following House bills:

To amend an act to incorporate the Selma Gas Light Company;

To incorporate the Mobile Three Mile Creek Plank Road Company;

Has amended, as therein shown, and passed the House bill to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers in the army of the Confederate States from Alabama.

The Senate has also originated and passed a bill to prevent false representations as to government agencies.

The Senate concurs in the resolutions of the House in relation to the supply of salt on hand, &c., and has appointed Mr. Jewett to act with Messrs. Walden and Burnett, the House committee;

And concurs in the amendments of the House, in striking out the fourth section of the bill to increase the corporate privileges of the banks and insurance companies of the State of Alabama.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lawler, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of William Walthall, tax collector of Wilcox county;

Which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Lawler, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of A. A. Grider, tax collector of Jackson county;

Which bill was amended by extending its provisions to the following other tax collectors, to-wit:

T. Hines, of Limestone; T. M. Phillips, of Lauderdale; F. M. Calloway, of Morgan; John Clack, of Marshall; Wm. Hulsey, of Walker, and N. Allman, of Lawrence.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lawler, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the bill to aid the Confederate Government in pro-

viding shoes for the Alabama soldiers in the Confederate army;

Which substitute was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lawler, the bill was amended by additional section, as follows:

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall be authorised to cause to be manufactured into shoes, either at the penitentiary or elsewhere in this State, as he may deem best, all the leather which may be purchased by the sheriffs under this act, and which they may be unable to have converted into shoes in their respective counties, on the terms herein prescribed.

Mr. Williams moved to amend as follows:

After the words "one-tenth," in the second section, insert the words "or any quantity they may be able to purchase."

Mr. Mabry called for the previous question;

Which was sustained, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Benners, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the bill to exempt from taxation slaves which may have been captured by, or who may have escaped to, the Yankee army;

Which substitute was adopted.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to amend as follows:

Sec. —. And be it further enacted, That when any slave or other taxable property in this State may have died, or may have been destroyed, and which had been assessed in 1862, the owner or owners thereof shall have their tax remitted, if not paid, and refunded, if paid;

Which, on motion of Mr. Davis, was laid on the table.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to lay the bill on the table;

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Little, the bill was amended by adding the following to the end of the third section:

"And the report of the court of county commissioners shall be authority to the Comptroller, for his warrant on the State Treasurer for refunding the taxes above named."

The bill was read a thirk time and passsd.

House adjourned till 3½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

November 5, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Benners, from the Committee on Ways and Means,

reported a substitute for bills to legalize certain acts of courts of county commissioners of this State;

Which was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ashley, from the same committee, on the resolution as to the expediency of appropriating the school fund to the support of the indigent families of volunteers, reported it inexpedient to appropriate that particular fund;

Which report was concurred in.

Mr. Ashley, from the same committee, on resolutions as to the propriety and expediency of levying a special tax on cotton and incomes, for the support of the indigent families of soldiers, reported adversely, for the reason that they esteem it a better mode to attain the object of said resolutions to make an appropriation direct from the State treasury, for which purpose they have already reported a bill;

Which report was concurred in.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported adversely to the petition of W. C. McMahon and others;

Which was concurred in.

Mr. Smith, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to establish a bank in the town of Opelika;

Which bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. S. D. McClelen, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported, on the part of the majority of the committee, a substitute for sundry bills to prevent the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain;

Which substitute was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mabry, the bill was amended by striking out "$500" and inserting "$1000," in the second section.

On motion of Mr. Langdon, the bill was postponed until Friday next.

Mr. Parker submitted the report of the minority of the committee;

Which was also postponed till Friday next

Mr. Brasher, from the same committee, reported adversely to the account of James P. Boggon, jr.;

Which was concurred in.

Mr. Horn, from the same committee, reported adversely to the tax list of L. D. Steele;

Which was concurred in.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely to the Senate bill to suspend, during the war, an act the more effectually to secure subordination among slaves, &c.

On motion of Mr. Griffin, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Lawler moved to amend by adding the following words at the end of the first section:

"So far as it applies to those who are subject to the conscription laws of the Confederate States."

Mr. Walden moved to amend the amendment in the words:

"Suspended as to all male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, unless such persons be exempt from the military service of the Confederate States, for cause other than the ownership of slaves."

Mr. Smith moved to re-commit the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee;

Which was carried.

Mr. Burnett, from the same committee, reported adversely to the bill to protect the citizens of Alabama who are unfit for military duty;

Which was concurred in.

Mr. Burnett, from the same committee, reported adversely to the memorial in relation to enrolling the Creoles of Mobile.

On motion of Mr. Mabry, the bill was re-committed to the same committee, with instructions to report a bill in conformity to the prayer of the petition.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Park, Starke, Judkins and Jones to fill, temporarily, vacancies in the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ashley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether, under the Constitution, the tenure of office of the officers of the House of Representatives is limited to the session at which they are elected, or extends through the entire term for which Representatives are elected;

Also, whether bills and joint resolutions, having the force and effect of law, are required to be read on three several days at each session of the General Assembly, and report by bill or otherwise as soon as practicable.

Mr. Foreman introduced a bill in relation to the unfinished business of the called sessions of the General Assembly;

Which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Message from the Governor by Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Speaker:

The Governor has approved the bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled

An act to legalize the action of courts of county commissioners of Marshall, Fayette and Barbour counties, in levying a special tax for the support of the families of soldiers.

Message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has originated and passed a bill of the following title:

To amend an act approved November 9th, 1861, entiled an act to authorize executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, to make loans to the Confederate States, and to purchase and receive in payment of debts due them, bonds and treasury notes of the Confederate States or the State of Alabama, and coupons, which are due on bonds of the Confederate States and of said State.

The Senate has also passed the following House bills:

To authorize the commissioners' court of Macon county to appropriate a certain amount of the taxes levied for county purposes to the support of the indigent families of volunteers, &c.;

To require the county treasurer of Marshall county to register certain claims against the county of Marshall.

The Senate refuses to pass the House bill to amend an act in reference to the pay of jurors in Randolph county;

To authorize the courts of county commissioners of different counties of this State to levy a tax for the support of indigent families of soldiers and other purposes.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order, it being the bill to authorise the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to amend the 1st section;

Which was lost, to-wit:

"Strike out of the 4th and 5th lines of the first section,

the words "$1,500,000," and insert the words "$2,000,000"; and after the word "denomination," in the 6th line, insert the words "$500,000 of such notes shall be in $5, $3 and $2."

On motion of Mr. Lawler, the 1st section was amended by adding at the end of it the words, "the notes of the denomination of one dollar shall be countersigned by the comptroller or by some person for him, to be appointed by the Governor."

Mr. Pratt moved to amend the 1st section by striking out in the the 3d and 4th lines, the words "either lithographed or," which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the House reconsidered the vote by which Mr. Martin's amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on Mr. Martin's amendment, which was adopted as to striking out "$1,500,000" and inserting "$2,000,000," and withdrawn as to the remainder.

Mr. Parker moved to amend the 1st section by inserting after the word "of" and before the word "one," in the 6th line, the words "two, three and."

Mr. Langdon moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and amendments, and demanding the yeas and nays;

Pending which the House adjourned till 3½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Ellis, Parke, Jones, Lawler and Smith.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. Rives, to regulate impressments;

Which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Langdon, to provide for the defense of Mobile;

Which was read twice.

Mr. Langdon moved to fill the blank with $300,000.

Mr. Mason, with $500,000;

Which was carried, the bill read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the House bill to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers. Certain amendments were concurred in, and the others rejected.

The bill to authorize the issuance of change bills in Mobile, &c., was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Starke, the bill was postponed till Sat-

urday next, and made a special order for 12 o'clock of that day.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Burhett, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to secure subordination among slaves;

Which was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Burnett, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend the Military Code of Alabama;

Which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Walthall, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled:

An act to legalize the action of the court of county commissioners of Marshall, Fayette and Barbour counties;

Act to incorporate the Mobile and Three Mile Creek Plank Road Company;

To amend an act incorporating the Gas Light Company of Selma;

To authorize the commissioner's court of Autauga county to levy a special tax, &c.;

To authorize the commissioner's court of Macon county to appropriate a certain amount of taxes levied for support of indigent families of volunteers;

To require the county treasurer of Marshall county to register certain claims, &c.

Mr. Holly, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, reported favorably on the bills, to amend the law in relation to public bridges in Sumter county; and to enable the courts of county commissioners of this State to appoint overseers and apportioners of public roads over the age of 18 and under the age of 60;

Which bills were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on County Boundaries, in response to resolutions to extend the boundaries of the counties adjoining Winston county so as to include said county, reported a bill to repeal certain sections of the act creating that county.

Mr. Snodgrass moved to lay the bill on the table;

Which was lost, and the bill ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Snodgrass, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the bill for the relief of Jas. Headen, of Talladega county;

Which was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. B. B. Little, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize the courts of probate to make persons in the Confederate army parties by publication;

Which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Benners, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the Senate bill to amend the Code of Alabama;

Which was concurred in.

Mr. Benners, from the same Committee, reported back with amendments the bill to amend an act to amend the mechanics' lien law of Dallas, Pike and Coosa counties;

Which amendments were adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Benners, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the bills in relation to publication by courts of probate, and to authorize executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, to remove slaves to a place of safety, in case of invasion;

Which were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Benners, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of Orion L. Phillips, of Chambers county;

Which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Walden, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bills for the relief of John F. Pagles, of Mobile, and in relation to the fees of the clerks of the circuit courts of the State;

Which were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Walden, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill the more effectually to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution;

Which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Walden, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the bills to amend the patrol law of the State of Alabama, and to prevent slaves from hiring their own time, and for other purposes;

Which reports were concurred in.

Mr. W. B. Martin, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the bills to amend an act to amend section 672 of the Code, and to amend an act to regulate judicial proceedings;

Which reports were concurred in.

Mr. W. B. Martin, from the same Committee, reported

back with an amendment the Senate bill to provide for the taking of testimony upon interrogatories in certain criminal cases, &c.;

Which amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. W. B. Martin, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to repeal the 5th division of section 1551, article 1, chapter 6, of the Code;

Which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cabaniss, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend an act to authorise certain settlements in the probate courts;

Which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cabaniss, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the Senate bill to prevent oppressive suits;

Which was concurred in.

Mr. Walden, from the Committee on Salt Supply, reported a bill to enable the people of Alabama to procure necessary supplies of salt at reasonable prices, and for other purposes;

Which was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Posey, from the Committee on Education, reported favorably on the bill to repeal an act to provide for the military education of two young men from each county;

Which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cabaniss introduced a bill to expedite the publication and distribution of the statute laws of the State;

Which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Rainer, Liddell, Gullett and Lewis.

Mr. Benners, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of inquiry as to the tenure of office of the officers of the House of Representatives, and whether bills and joint resolutions are required to be read three several days at each session of the General Assembly, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report:

That the constitution provides in the 2d section of the third article, that the members of the said House shall be

chosen by the qualified electors, and shall serve for the term of two years from the day of the commencement of the general election, and no longer; and the 14th section of the same article provides that the House, when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers, and that the Senate shall choose a president and its other officers biennally. This is considered by the committee as the rule of action for the House of Representatives, and that when the speaker and other officers of the House are elected by the House of Representatives, the terms of their respective offices are until the next biennial election; and that there is no occasion to elect the speaker or other officers of the House oftener, unless a necessity should arise by vacancy from some cause.

Section 23, of article 3, which requires that no bill shall have the force and effect of a law until on three several days, it may be read in each House, does not require it to be read on three several days at each session; but the spirit and object of that provision would require that bills and joint resolutions, to have the force and effect of a law, be read on three several days of the session, at which they are introduced and enacted, or adopted.

They have also considered the bill referred to them in relation to the unfinished business of the called sessions, and recommend as a substitute therefor the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage;

Which report was concurred in as to the first part; and the substitute was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To aid the Confederate government in providing shoes for the Alabama soldiers, &c.;

For the relief of William Walthall, of Wilcox county;

In relation to the Alabama State Tract Books;

To amend the military code;

To repeal the 5th division of section 1551, article 1, chapter 6, of the Code;

For the relief of O. L. Phillips;

To more effectually provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution;

For the relief of James Headen, of Talladega;

To repeal an act to provide for the military education of two young men from each county;

To enable the courts of county commissioners to appoint

overseers and apportioners of public roads over 18 and under 60 years of age;

To secure subordination among slaves;

To regulate impressments:

Were severally read a third time and passed.

Bill to establish a bank in the town of Opelika;

Was read a third time and lost; yeas 22, nays 30.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Speaker, Bass, Berry, Bozeman, Brasher, Carter, Cobb, Herron, Holly, Judkins, Langdon, W. B. Martin, Middleton, McDonald, McClelen, McClelland, Ott, Rives, Robinson, Benj. Thompson, Walden, Williams—22.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Ashley, Benners, Brindley, Brooks, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Coleman, Davis, Foster, Gullett, Horn, Johnson, Latham, Lewis, Liddell, B. B. Little, Logan, Mabry, Mason, Miree, McCall, Parker, Parish, Posey, Pratt, Slade, Tally, Walthall, Wolff—30.

Mr. B. B. Little moved to reconsider the vote just taken;

Which motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. B. B. Little, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Speaker, (Mr. Starke in the chair,) the bill in relation to the fees of the clerks of the circuit courts was laid on the table.

The House refused to pass the bill to authorise the courts of probate to make persons in the Confederate army parties by publication.

House refused to pass the Senate bill to provide for the taking of testimony upon interrogatories in certain criminal cases, &c., there being no vote for or against the bill.

Mr. B. B. Little moved to reconsider the vote, and take the bill from the table.

Mr. Starke (in the chair) decided that Mr. Little had no right to make the motion, as he had not voted.

From which decision Mr. Little appealed;

And the question, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House, was decided in the affirmative.

Senate bills—

To amend section 396 of the Code;

To change the boundary line between Bibb and Autauga counties, so far as to include the dwelling houses of S. H. and T. L. Faulkner in the county of Autauga;

To prevent false representations as to government agencies;

To authorise the courts of county commissioners of the different counties to levy a tax for the support of indigent families of soldiers, &c.;

To amend an act to authorise executors, &c., to make loans to the Confederate States;

To suspend sections 40 and 41 of the Code, so far as it applies to the called session of 1862;

To provide spinning, or cotton and wool cards;

For the relief of certain officers in Sumter county;

Were read a third time and passed:

Senate bills—

To amend and explain section 28 of an ordinance therein named, and to authorise persons who have been compelled to pay two dollars and a half for lands which might have been entered at a dollar and a quarter, &c.;

To authorise the Governor to fix the compensation of S. S. Houston and others for services;

Were read the first time and ordered to a second reading.

Senate bill—

To bring into market certain public lands in Baldwin county, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill—

To authorise the banks to issue small notes under one dollar, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to incorporate Hale and Murdock's Iron Company.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Public Defense, in response to resolutions in relation to blocking up the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, reported that further legislation is unnecessary, as by an act for the public defense, passed at the present session of the General Assembly, the Governor has been invested with plenary powers for the accomplishment of the purposes contemplated;

Which report was concurred in.

Mr. B. B. Little moved to re-commit, with instructions;

Which was carried.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the bill to authorise the Governor to press into service all able bodied male free negroes of this State on the works of defense wherever required.

On motion of Mr. Holly, the bill was amended at the end of the first section by adding the following words:

Provided, that said free negroes shall be under the separate

charge of overseers, and shall not work with or be quartered with slaves; and said free negroes may be allowed to furnish substitutes.

The bill, thus amended, was read a third time and passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order, it being the bill to authorise the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama.

The question recurred on Mr. Snodgrass' motion to indfinitely postpone the bill;

Which was lost—yeas 5, nays 63.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Gullett, Langdon, Mabry, Robinson, Wolff.

Those who voted in the negative—

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Ashley, Bass, Berry, Bozeman, Brasher, Brindley, Brooks, Burnett, Calhoun, Carter, Caruth, Cobb, Coleman, Crumpler, Ellis, Foreman, Foster, Griffin, Herron, Holly, Horn, Jemison, Johnson, Judkins, Latham, Lee, Lewis, Liddell, W. W. Little, B. B. Little, Logan, Lynch, Malone, W. B. Martin, A. Martin, Mason, Middleton, Miller, Mirée, McCall, McDonald, McClelen, McClelland, Nelson, Orr, Ott, Parker, Parish, Posey, Pratt, Reynolds, Rives, Sikes, Slade, Snodgrass Starke, Tally, Benj. Thompson, Walden, Walthall, Williams.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Parker, by inserting the words "three, two and" after the word "of," and before the word "one," in the first section;

Which was lost.

Mr. Starke called the previous question;

Which was sustained, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Taul:

SENATE, November 7, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the following House bills:

To aid the executors of the will of George G. Tankersly, sr., to probate the same;

To legalize certain acts of the courts of county commissioners of this State;

For the relief of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States;

In respect to forcible entry and unlawful detainer;

And has amended, as therein shown, and passed the House bill to incorporate Hale and Murdock's Iron Company of Fayette county;

And also originated and passed the following:

For the relief of certain officers in Sumter county;

To provide spinning, or cotton and wool cards;

To suspend sections 40 and 41 of the Code, so far as it applies to the called session of the General Assembly of 1862.

MICAH TAUL, Secretary.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Pending the consideration of the bill to abolish the county of Winston,

House adjourned till 3½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish the county of Winston.

Mr. Griffin moved to postpone the bill till Monday next;

Which was lost.

Mr. Starke moved to suspend the constitutional rule, in order to give the bill a third reading forthwith, and demanded the yeas and nays;

And the motion to suspend was lost—yeas 26, nays 43.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Bass, Berry, Brindley, Cabaniss, Carter, Caruth, Cobb, Foreman, Foster, Griffin, Herron, Holly, Judkins, B. B. Little, Logan, Lynch, W. B. Martin, Mason, Middleton, McClelen, Ott, Parker, Parish, Reynolds, Starke, Walthall.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Ashley, Benners, Brasher, Brooks, Burnett, Butler, Calhoun, Coleman, Davis, Ellis, Gullett, Horn, Jemison, Johnson, Langdon, Latham, Lee, Lewis, Liddell, W. W. Little, Mabry, Malone, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, McClelland, Nelson, Orr, Penn, Posey, Pratt, Robinson, Sikes, Slade, Snodgrass, Tally, B. Thompson, Walden, Williams, Wolff.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Message from the Senate by Mr. Taul:

SENATE, November 7, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate insists on the 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th and 8th amendments to the House bill to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers in the army of the Confederate States from the State of Alabama.

The Senate has also passed the House bill to provide for the defense of Mobile, and has originated and passed a bill to relieve from taxation property carried off or destroyed by the enemy.

The House took up for consideration the bill to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers in the Confederate army from Alabama.

Mr. Langdon moved to recede from the disagreement to the 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th and 8th amendments of the Senate.

Mr. Starke demanded the yeas and nays;

And the motion of Mr. Langdon was lost; ayes 14, nays 56.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Caruth, Foreman, Foster, Herron, Johnson, Langdon, Lewis, Mabry, W. B. Martin, McClelen, Reynolds, Robinson, Walden, Williams—14.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Ashley, Bass, Benners, Berry, Brasher, Brindley, Brooks, Burnett, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Carter, Coleman, Crumpler, Davis, Ellis, Griffin, Gullett, Holly, Horn, Jemison, Judkins, Latham, Lee, Liddell, W. W. Little, B. B. Little, Logan, Lynch, Malone, Mason, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, McClelland, Nelson, Orr, Ott, Parker, Parish, Penn, Posey, Pratt, Rives, Sikes, Slade, Snodgrass, Starke, Tally, Benj. Thompson, Walthall, Wolff—56.

On motion of Mr. Mabry, a committee of conference was appointed, which consists of Messrs. Sykes, Ashley and Parker—Mr. Mabry being excused at his request, he being opposed to a majority of the House on the matters of disagreement.

Senate bill to relieve from taxation property carried off or destroyed by the enemy, was read twice.

Mr. W. B. Martin, moved to lay the bill on the table;

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Sykes, the second section was amended by inserting the words "in person or by proxy," after the word "attend."

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House concurred in the 1st amendment of the Senate to the bill to aid the Confederate government in providing shoes for the Alabama soldiers in the Confederate army, and refused to concur in the 2d amendment.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Sykes, the House reconsidered the vote by which yesterday the Senate bill to relieve from taxation property carried off or destroyed by the enemy was passed.

And also the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, and the vote by which Mr. Sykes' amendment was carried.

Mr. Sykes amendment was then lost, the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Coleman moved to reconsider the vote by which the House ordered the bill to authorize the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama to a third reading;

Which motion was lost.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Benners, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill to prevent the disfranchisement of soldiers in the Confederate army from the State of Alabama who may be in service on the first Monday in August, 1863;

Which report was concurred in.

Mr. W. B. Martin, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the bill to authorize Mrs. S. E. Taylor guardian of the minor heirs of George Taylor, deceased, to invest the money of said heirs in real estate; and adversely to the Senate bill to abolish damages on bills of exchange;

Which reports were concurred in.

Mr. W. B. Martin returned to the House certain resolutions of inquiry in reference to forestallers and extortioners, and reported that the subject belongs more appropriately to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Cabaniss, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to suspend the operation of certain limitations of the code and statutes of Alabama;

Which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Walden, from the same Committee, reported back

with amendments the Senate bill to suspend during the war an act the more effectually to secure subordination among slaves, &c.;

Which amendments were adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Brindley, from the Committee on Propositions and and Grievances, reported adversely to the petition of R. H. Northrup;

Which was concurred in.

Mr. S. D. McClelen, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Messrs. Cantrell and Metcalf;

Which was read three times forthwith and passed.

Mr. Miree, from the Committee on Accounts and Claims, reported a bill to pay M. M. Nall;

Which was read three times forthwith and passed,

Mr. Coleman, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the resolution as to C. C. Sheets, member from Winston county, reported that the commmittee was unable to obtain satisfactory evidence in the case, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof;

Which report was concurred in, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Benners, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the tax assessor and collector of Madison county;

Which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cabaniss, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the bill in relation to the real estate of Duncan L. Nicholson, deceased;

Which was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Walthall, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as corectly enrolled:

To incorporate Hale & Murdock's Iron Company, of Fayette county, Ala.;

Act for relief of A. A. Grider, and other tax collectors;

Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes or change bills by the State of Alabama;

To authorize court of county commissioners to appoint overseers and apportioners over 45 years of age;

For the relief of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States;

In respect to forcible entry and unlawful detainer;

To legalize certain acts of county commissioners of Alabama;

To aid executors of George G. Tankersly, sr., to probate the same;

To amend mechanic's lien law of Dallas, Pike and Coosa counties;

To provide for the defense of Mobile;

Act *ex rel.* to publications by courts of probate;

Act for the relief of William Walthall, tax collector of Wilcox;

To amend the law in relation to public bridges in Sumter county;

To repeal act for military education of two young men from each county;

For the relief of James Haden, of Talladega county;

To authorise executors, administrators and guardians to remove slaves to places of safety;

To amend the military code.

A message from the Governor by Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Speaker:

The Governor has approved the bills which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled—

An act to aid the executors of the will of George G. Tankersly, sr., to probate the same;

An act in respect to forcible entry and unlawful detainer;

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Gas Light Company of Selma;

An act to authorise the commissioners' court of Autauga county to levy a special tax for the support of the families of soldiers in the war;

An act to incorporate the Mobile and Three Mile Creek Plank Road Company;

An act to legalize certain acts of the courts of county commissioners of this State;

An act for the relief of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States;

An act to authorise the commissioners' court of Macon county to appropriate a certain amount of the taxes levied for county purposes to the support of indigent families of volunteers, &c.;

An act to require the county treasurer of Marshall county to register certain claims against the county of Marshall.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill from the Senate entitled an act to relieve from taxation property carried off or destroyed by the enemy.

M. TAUL, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Benners, the action of the House on yesterday and to-day, on said bill, was reconsidered, and the bill returned to the Senate.

The House took up the engrossed bill to authorise the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend by engrossed rider, as follows:

Provided, that all Confederate treasury notes which may be obtained in exchange for said change bills must be funded by the Treasurer in bonds of the Confederate States of America, to be received by him from the treasury department of said government: Provided, further, that all bank notes obtained in exchange for such change bills shall be exchanged for Confederate treasury notes and funded as above provided for; provided, that said change bills shall be redeemable with Confederate treasury notes, by the Treasurer of this State, when such change bills shall be presented in sums of at least twenty dollars.

Mr. W. B. Martin called the previous question;

Which was not sustained—yeas 25, nays 40.

Those who voted in affirmative are—

Messrs. Ashley, Brasher, Brindley, Carter, Caruth, Crumpler, Foreman, Foster Herron, W. W. Little, Lynch, Malone, W. B. Martin, Mason, Miller, McClelen, McClelland, Parker, Parish, Penn, Reynolds, Sikes, Snodgrass, Starke, Walden.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Benners, Berry, Bozeman, Brooks, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Cobb, Coleman, Davis, Ellis, Griffin, Horn, Johnson, Langdon, Latham, Lee, B. B. Little, Logan, Mabry, A. Martin, Middleton, Miree, McCall, McDonald, Nelson, Orr, Ott, Posey, Pratt, Rives, Robinson, Slade, Tally, B. Thompson, Walthall, Williams, Wolff.

The question recurred on the adoption of the engrossed rider.

On motion of Mr. Starke, the House struck out the first and second provisos in Mr. Cabaniss' amendment.

On motion of Mr. Benners, the following substitute was adopted for the engrossed rider of Mr. Cabaniss, and said substituted rider was adopted:

Add to first section—

"And the said treasury notes shall be in substance of the following form:

"The State of Alabama will pay to the bearer ———— cents, (or one dollar, as the denomination requires,) redeemable in Confederate States Treasury Notes, when presented at the State treasury in sums of twenty dollars or upwards."

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 51, nays 13.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Ashley, Berry, Bozeman, Brasher, Brindley, Brooks, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Carter, Caruth, Cobb, Coleman, Crumpler, Davis, Denman, Foreman, Foster. Griffin, Herron, Horn, Judkins, Latham, Lee, W. W. Little, Logan, Lynch, W. B. Martin, A. Martin, Mason, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McCall, McClelen, McClelland, Nelson, Orr, Ott, Parker, Parish, Posey, Pratt, Reynolds, Rives, Snodgrass, Starke, Tally, B. Thompson, Walden, Walthall.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Benners, Johnson, Langdon, Mabry, Malone, McDonald, Penn, Robinson, Slade, Williams, Wolff.

The bill to repeal sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the act to attach a part of the county of Tuscaloosa to the county of Walker, and to create a certain county therein named, was read a third time and the bill was lost—yeas 16, nays 50.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Brindley, Caruth, Foreman, Foster, Herron, Judkins, B. B. Little, Lynch, W. B. Martin, Mason, Middleton, Ott, Parker, Parish, Rives, Starke.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Ashley, Benners, Bozeman, Brasher, Brooks, Butler, Cabaniss, Calhoun, Carter, Cobb, Coleman, Crumpler, Davis, Denman, Ellis, Griffin, Hearin, Horn, Johnson, Langdon, Latham, W. W. Little, Logan, Mabry, Malone, A. Martin, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, McClelen, McClelland, Nelson, Orr, Penn, Posey, Pratt, Reynolds, Robinson, Sikes, Slade, Snodgrass, Tally, Benj. Thompson, Walden, Walthall, Williams, Wolff.

Mr. W. B. Martin offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that when this House adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Senate bill—

To authorise the Governor to fix the compensation of S. S. Houston and others, for services rendered to the State, was read a second and third times and passed.

Senate bill—

To amend and explain section 28 of an ordinance therein named, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Snodgrass moved to strike out the second section.

On motion of Mr. A. Martin, the bill and amendment were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Walden, from the Committee on Salt Supply, in relation to resolutions of inquiry as to salt supplies, reported that they have not been able to obtain any reliable information of value to this House under said resolutions, and asked leave to report at its next session;

Which report was concurred in.

Mr. Walden, from the same committee, on that portion of the Governor's message relating to the lease of Messrs. Figh & Co., reported that the committee had not been able to obtain sufficient information upon which to report any action for this House, nor can they intelligently do so until they can have an inspection of the account of said company, which they could not do, owing to the sickness of the clerk of Messrs. Figh & Co., and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof during the present session.

Which report was concurred in.

Message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the following House bills:

To repeal an act "to provide for the military education of two young men from each county in the State of Alabama," approved February 21, 1860;

To amend the law in relation to public bridges in Sumter county;

In relation to publication by courts of probate;

For the relief of James Headen, of Talladega county;

To authorise executors, administrators, guardians and trustees to remove slaves to a place of safety in case of invasion;

To amend the military code;

To amend an act entitled "an act to amend the mechanics' lien law of Dallas, Pike and Coosa counties;

For the relief of A. A. Grider and others.

The Senate agrees to the proposition of the House to appoint a committee of conference on the bill to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers in the army of the Confederate States, &c.

Messrs. Jemison, Reavis and Clarke are the committee on the part of the Senate.

M. TAUL, Secretary.

House took a recess till 3½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the House bill to authorise the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama;

And has amended, as therein shown, and passed the House bills—

In relation to the Alabama State tract books; and

To enable the courts of county commissioners of this State to appoint overseers and apportioners of public roads over the age of 18 and under the age of 60;

And the Senate insists upon its second amendment to the House bill—

To aid the Confederate Government in providing shoes for the Alabama soldiers in the Confederate States service.

M. TAUL, Secretary.

A message from the Governor by Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Spaaker:

The Governor has approved the following bills, which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled

An act to amend the military code;

An act to provide for the defense of Mobile;

An act to repeal an act to provide for the military educa-

tion of two young men from each county in the State of Alabama, approved February 21, 1860;

An act to authorise executors, administrators, guardians and trustees to remove slaves to a place of safety in case of invasion;

An act to amend the law in relation to public bridges in Sumter county;

An act in relation to publications by courts of probate;

An act for the relief of James Headen of the county of Talladega;

An act to amend the mechanics' lien law of Dallas, Pike and Coosa counties.

The bill in relation to the Alabama State tract books, as amended by the Senate, was laid on the table.

The House insisted on its disagreement to the 2d amendment of the Senate to the bill to aid the Confederate Government in providing shoes for the Alabama soldiers, &c.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to authorise the courts of county commissioners of this State to appoint overseers and apportioners of public roads over the age of 18 and under the age of 60.

Mr. Walthall, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled—

An act to incorporate Hale and Murdock's Iron Company of Fayette county;

For the relief of A. A. Grider and others;

To authorise the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama;

To authorise the courts of county commissioners of this State to appoint overseers and apportioners of public roads over the age of 18 and under the age of 60.

On motion of Mr. Foreman, the House reconsidered the vote by which Mr. W. B. Martin's resolution on this morning was adopted, to adjourn till 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The resolution was amended by striking out "11" and inserting "10 a. m" and thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee of Conference submitted the following report:

The Committee of Conference on the bill entitled "an act to provide for the support of the indigent families of soldiers in the army of the Confederate States, from the State of Alabama," have conferred together on the points of disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, and have agreed as follows:

1. That the Senate recede from its 2d, 5th and 7th amendments to the bill.

2. That the House concur in the 8th amendment to the bill.

3. And to amend the bill as follows:

1st. By striking out the word "either" in the 13th line of the first section.

2d. By inserting after the word "supplies," in the 14th line of said section, the words "of provisions as far as practicable"; and adding after the word "part" in said section, the words "when impracticable to furnish provisions."

3d. By adding after the word "distribute," in the 6th section, the words "or expend."

With these amendments, the committee unanimously recommend the passage of the bill.

T. REAVIS,
R. JEMISON, JR.
W. E. CLARKE,
} On the part of the Senate.

F. W. SYKES,
W. A. ASHLEY,
C. A. PARKER,
} On the part of the House.

Which report was concurred in.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

NOVEMBER 10, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Foreman, the House reconsidered the vote by which the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for the support of the indigent families of the Alabama soldiers in the army of the Confederate States was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Little, the report and bill were laid on the table.

Mr. W. W. Little offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, to act with a like committee on the part of the Senate, to inform the Governor that the two Houses are ready to put an end to this called session, unless he has some communication to make.

Messrs. Little, Pickett and Horn were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Screws:

SENATE, November 10, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the House bills—

For the relief of M. M. Nall;

In relation to the real estate of Duncan L. Nicholson.

MICAH TAUL, Secretary.

Message from the Governor by Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Speaker:

The Governor has approved the following bills, which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled

An act to incorporate Hale and Murdock's Iron Company of Fayette county, Alabama;

An act for the relief of A. A. Grider and others, tax collectors in their respective counties;

An act to authorise the issuance of treasury note change bills by the State of Alabama;

An act in relation to the real estate of Duncan L. Nicholson, deceased;

An act to enable the courts of county commissioners of this State to appoint overseers and apportioners of public roads over the age of 18 and under the age of 60.

An act for the relief of M. M. Nall.

Mr. Walthall, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled—

A bill for the relief of M. M. Nall;

A bill in relation to the real estate of Duncan L. Nicholson, deceased.

Mr. Benners offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, that the thanks of this House are due and hereby tendered to the Hon. Walter H. Crenshaw, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer during the present called session.

Resolved, that the thanks of the House are also due and are hereby tendered to the clerks and other officers for the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties imposed upon them respectively.

Message from the Senate by Mr. Taul:

SENATE, November 10, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the bill—

The more effectually to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor; which is herewith submitted to the House in a sealed package, as it came from the Governor.

M. TAUL, Secretary.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill the more effectually to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution;

And the same was passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor—yeas 55, nays 13.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Speaker, Aldridge, Arrington, Benners, Berry, Brasher, Brindley Burnett, Butler, Calhoun, Caruth, Cobb, Coleman, Creech, Crumpler, Davis, Denman, Ellis, Foreman, Foster, Griffin, Hearin, Horn, Jemison, Johnson, Langdon, Lee, Lewis, W. W. Little, B. B. Little, Logan, Lynch, Malone, W. B. Martin, A. Martin, Maxwell, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McCall, McDonald, McClelen, McClelland, Neal, Ott, Parish, Pickett, Pratt, Reynolds, Rives, Robinson, J. A. M. Thompson, Ussery, Walthall, Wolff.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Cabaniss, Carter, Herron, Latham, Mabry, Nelson, Orr, Parker, Penn, Posey, Slade, Starke, Walden.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Taul:

SENATE, November 10, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate insists on the second amendment to the House bill to aid the Confederate Government in providing shoes for the Alabama soldiers in the Confederate army.

M. TAUL, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Burnett, the House laid on the table the bill to aid the Confederate Government in providing shoes for the Alabama soldiers in the Confederate army, as amended by the Senate—yeas 34, nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Speaker, Benners, Berry, Brasher, Burnett, Butler, Calhoun, Caruth, Coleman, Creech, Crumpler, Herron, Johnson, W. W. Little, Logan, Mabry, Malone, W. B. Martin, Maxwell, Middleton, Miller, Miree, McCall, McClelland, Orr, Parker, Parish, Penn, Pratt, Reynolds, Robinson, Slade, J. A. M. Thompson, Ussery.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Aldridge, Arrington, Brindley, Cabaniss, Carter, Cobb, Davis, Denman, Ellis, Foreman, Foster, Griffin, Hearin, Horn, Jemison, Langdon, Latham, Lee, Lewis, B. B. Little, Lynch, A. Martin, McDonald, McClelen, Neal, Nelson, Ott, Posey, Rives, Starke, Tally, Walden, Wolff.

Mr. W. B. Martin moved to take the bill from the table; which motion was lost.

Mr. Mabry offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that with the concurrence of the Senate, the two Houses will adjourn this extraordinary session, *sine die*, this day at 1 o'clock.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Taul:

SENATE, November 10, 1862.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate concurs in the resolution of the House proposing to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the Governor to inform him that the two Houses are now ready to adjourn *sine die*, unless he has some further communication to make.

Messrs. Reavis, Cato and Jewett are the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Pickett, from the Committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that the committee had waited upon his Excellency and that he informed them that he had no further communication to make.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Taul:

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate concurs in the resolution of the House proposing that the two Houses of this extra session adjourn *sine die* this day at 1 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Speaker Crenshaw responded to the resolutions of thanks in a few appropriate remarks, and at 1 p. m. declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

WALTER H. CRENSHAW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALEX. B. CLITHERALL,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.